

Documenting 11 Years of the United States' Commitment to Conventional Weapons Destruction

To WALK The EARTH

United States Department of State | Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

11th Edition

In SAFETY

July 2012



U.S. Contributions ▼ Country Programs
▼ Organization Profiles ▼



Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

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A Message From Assistant Secretary Andrew J. Shapiro



In 2011, the United States continued to lead the international donor community in providing assistance for the clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war, as well as the destruction of at-risk and unsecured weapons and munitions. In Fiscal Year 2011, the Department of State allocated \$142 million in assistance to 42 countries, thereby helping communities recover, and countries become more secure. This 11th edition of our annual report, *To Walk The Earth In Safety*, details the programs and partnerships that make the United States' Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program a lasting success.

Increased instability as a result of sweeping political change in the Middle East and North Africa in 2011 endangered the security of a range of weapons stockpiles across the region. In Libya, the revolution and eventual collapse of the Qadhafi regime brought increased attention to the global threat posed by illicit proliferation of weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems or MANPADS, also known as shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles. For the last year, the United States has led an international effort to help Libya secure its conventional weapons stockpiles. Our commitment to stability and security in the Middle East, including Syria and North Africa, ensures that the U.S. will continue working to help reduce illicit weapons proliferation throughout the region. Since 2003, our cooperation with more than 30 countries around the globe has led to the reduction of nearly 33,000 excess, loosely secured, or otherwise at-risk MANPADS by the U.S. CWD program.

While MANPADS remain a top U.S. priority, landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and explosions at poorly maintained depots continue to kill or injure thousands of civilians annually. A tragic example of this occurred in Brazzaville, the Republic of Congo, on 4 March 2012 when a munitions depot exploded, resulting in more than 250 deaths and more than 2,000 injured. UXO was thrown as far as three kilometers (nearly two miles) from the blast epicenter, forcing tens of thousands of families from their homes and posing lingering hazards to emergency responders and complicating recovery efforts. Working in close coordination with national authorities and with technical experts from the United Nations and specialized nongovernmental organizations (NGO), the United States funded and deployed a team of civilian technical experts known as the Quick Reaction Force (QRF) to help dispose of nearly 20,000 items of damaged and unstable munitions. This allowed some area residents to return home and safely rebuild.

Through humanitarian mine action, the United States continues to clear a path to a safer world. We congratulate Burundi, Jordan, Nepal, and Nigeria on declaring themselves mine-impact free this year, and we are proud of the U.S. contribution to their efforts. In 2011, under U.S. chairmanship of the Mine Action Support Group, 24 donor nations and NGOs worked to improve donor coordination around the world. In addition, our increasing engagement in the Pacific has resulted in the continued cleanup of abandoned and unexploded ordnance, mostly from World War II, in the Solomon Islands, Kiribati, and other Pacific nations.

In 2011, our Public-Private Partnership Program grew to almost 70 partners and continued to apply new energy, ideas, and financial resources to the field of CWD, including humanitarian mine action. Partnering with civil society enables us to expand our reach, raise awareness, and encourage grassroots participation.

The United States' CWD program has contributed close to \$2 billion to more than 90 countries to reduce the harmful worldwide effects generated by indiscriminately used, illicit, and abandoned conventional weapons of war since 1993.

I invite you to read this report and learn about the significant conflict-remediation and peace-building efforts the U.S. is making around the world. I extend my appreciation to the U.S. Congress and American taxpayers who support our efforts to help everyone "to walk the Earth in safety."

Andrew J. Shapiro
Assistant Secretary
U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

ON THE COVERS



The children of Ou Sampoar Muoy village, in Malai district, Northwest Cambodia collect mushrooms on ground made safe through The Halo Trust's (HALO) mine clearance. HALO completed clearance in the village in January 2011, making safe 178 acres of land and destroying 3,576 landmines. Photo courtesy of The HALO Trust, July 2011.



The image of the tree throughout *To Walk The Earth In Safety* symbolizes life and growth on land cleared of explosive remnants of war thanks to U.S. Government support. The sun peeking through these birch trees is a reminder of the goals of conventional weapons destruction and clearance efforts—creating a safe environment for renewal and sustainable development. Photo courtesy of Associated Press.



To help save natural resources and protect our environment, this edition of *To Walk The Earth In Safety* was printed on 30-percent post-consumer-waste recycled paper, using vegetable-based inks.

Printed by McClung Companies
Waynesboro, VA USA

Written, Edited, Designed, and Produced by
the Center for International Stabilization and
Recovery at James Madison University.
(<http://cISR.jmu.edu>)

CISR
Center for International
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THE UNITED STATES' COMMITMENT TO CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION



Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

Landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) can affect the civilian population in countries recovering from conflict long after the conflict ends. The hazards from landmines and ERW are well known. These dangerous items can kill or permanently injure those who encounter them while farming, collecting water, or simply walking to work or school. They bar access to land and infrastructure, affecting the lives and livelihood of the local population and impeding sustainable economic development for the country.

Alongside these hazards, excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise at-risk stockpiles of conventional weapons present additional threats to security. Unstable or improperly maintained conventional munitions can spontaneously detonate, spreading explosive material and unexploded ordnance (UXO) far and wide—creating a problem similar to ERW. Unsecured weapons depots can result in the illicit proliferation of SA/LW, such as man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), and pose grave risks to global security. To address these challenges, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has merged its humanitarian mine-action activities into its overall Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program. This assistance helps to overcome threats from landmines, ERW, and at-risk weapons and munitions around the world.

Hazards of Conventional Weapons

Post-conflict communities may face a range of hazards related to the presence of various types of conventional weapons—landmines buried in roads and near infrastructure, fields littered with UXO, and abandoned caches of weapons and munitions. Additionally national stockpiles may contain excess munitions or weapons that are poorly secured in the aftermath of the conflict. Whether abandoned or inadequately secured, stockpiles and

conventional weapons pose a proliferation risk. Found and pilfered munitions are available for terrorists, insurgents and other criminals to create improvised explosive devices, which perpetuate instability. SA/LW flow into the black market, arming these same groups. Of particular concern are MANPADS, which in the wrong hands threaten global aviation and thereby the world economy.

The risks associated with improper storage of munitions are not limited to post-conflict zones. On 11 July 11 2011, 98 shipping containers holding gunpowder exploded at the Evangelos Florakis naval base on Cyprus. The blast killed 13 people and injured 61 others. Additionally, the blast damaged the Vasiliko power plant, causing widespread rolling power outages. These containers had been sitting out in the open for more than two years. Over this period, fluctuations in temperature caused the material to degrade and eventually explode. Incidents such as this are occurring with increased frequency and the threat from deteriorating munitions is emerging as a challenge on par with that posed by landmines and UXO.

U.S. CWD Program

A state may face one or all of these challenges. The threat could be the result of a recent armed conflict or the residue of a long past war or, as in the case in Afghanistan, the cumulative impact of decades of war. The CWD program merges previously separate programs in order to increase effectiveness by creating a flexible and comprehensive approach to addressing these various threats. Under this program structure, the United States can fund mine and UXO clearance, secure or destroy abandoned caches, destroy excess and aging stockpiles, provide risk education, fund survivor assistance or support physical security upgrades for national stockpiles from a unified budget based on the most urgent requirements. In a dynamic post-conflict environment, U.S. program managers can work with the host nation and other



Improperly stored ammunition in Southeastern Europe – 2008.

Photo courtesy of Defense Threat Reduction Agency/USSTRATCOM Center for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (DTRA/SCC-WMD).

relevant stakeholders to prioritize resources to the greatest need and address multiple threats at the same time without being constrained by a mine-action or SA/LW mandate.

Beginning with the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program in 1993 and evolving to today's CWD program, the United States has delivered nearly \$2 billion in aid to help overcome threats from landmines and ERW, as well as the destruction of or improved security for at-risk weapons and munitions in more than 90 countries. These efforts have been led by the U.S. Department of State (DOS), in close partnership with the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and a host of experts from across the U.S. Government, nongovernmental arena, and private sector, making it truly a pioneer in "smart power." U.S. efforts have enabled many countries to reduce the impact of landmines and UXO and have contributed to dramatically reducing the worldwide annual casualty rate from these threats.

While the United States has consistently remained the world's largest donor to HMA, it is also a global leader in combating the illicit trafficking of SA/LW, including MANPADS, and conventional munitions. By assisting states in improving their export-control practices, providing physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) for at-risk arms and munitions depots, and destroying excess weapons and munitions around the world, the United States continuously works to enhance global and national processes for controlling weapons. Furthermore, the United States supports U.N. initiatives and efforts by international and regional organizations to mark and trace SA/LW and to strengthen regulations on arms brokering.

Interagency Cooperation

Cooperation among U.S. interagency partners is essential to the overall success of the United States' assistance. In humanitarian demining, partnership between DOS and DOD bridges an important gap, allowing DOS-managed programs to complement training carried out by DOD. DOD's Humanitarian Demining Training Center is able to train host-nation forces to build capacity and conduct demining operations in a sustainable and cost-effective manner. DOD's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program supports DOS projects through testing new technologies intended to increase the scope and efficiency of clearance operations.

On survivor assistance, USAID's Bureau for Democracy leads U.S. efforts to assist states to reduce the risks and reinforce the capabilities of communities and governments to provide services and protection for vulnerable groups through its Special Programs to Address the Needs of Survivors (SPANS). The Leahy War Victims Fund, one of the five SPANS activities, focuses on assistance to improve the health, mobility and social integration of disabled civilian victims of conflict. The CDC's International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch's technical and financial support is provided to nongovernmental organizations and United Nations' agencies. This support often backs public-health projects and activities related to surveillance for ERW-related injuries, mine-risk education, and survivor-assistance activities.

Interagency partnership is not limited to humanitarian mine action. PM/WRA and the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) work closely with nations requesting help to secure and manage their stockpiles. DTRA provides valuable technical expertise on PSSM issues, through assessments of host-nation stockpiles and seminars to orient host-nation representatives to international best practices on PSSM at both the technical and executive level. Similar to the partnership on mine action, PM/WRA is often able to work with the host nation to provide funds to implement DTRA's recommendations.

While this process is relevant to all SA/LW and conventional munitions, it is a particularly valuable part of U.S. MANPADS threat-reduction efforts. Often referred to as shoulder-launched surface-to-air missiles, MANPADS are generally small, lightweight weapons that are easy to transport and conceal. Assessments of total global MANPADS production to date exceed one million; thousands of which are thought to be outside of government control. According to DOS records, more than 40 civilian aircraft have been hit by MANPADS since the 1970s, causing about 28 crashes and more than 800 deaths around the world. The November 2002 attempted shoot down by terrorists of a civilian airliner in Mombasa, Kenya, served as wake-up call to the international community. Since that time, the United States has stepped up its efforts to keep MANPADS from falling into the wrong hands, launching an initiative to prevent the illicit acquisition and use of MANPADS by terrorists and other non-state actors.



A Canadian and a Sudanese explosive-ordnance disposal and demining expert employed by MAG (Mines Advisory Group), and funded by PM/WRA, move a batch of explosive remnants of war to a demolition pit behind them for destruction.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.












Because countering the proliferation of MANPADS is an overriding U.S. national security priority, the White House directed that a specific MANPADS interagency task force be created in 2007. This task force, chaired by DOS, coordinates the international efforts of DOS, DOD, the Department of Homeland Security, and other federal agencies and organizations to increase the effectiveness of the U.S. multipronged approach to reducing this threat. As such, the task force implements the United States International Aviation Threat Reduction Plan—a component of the broader National Strategy for Aviation Security—to protect global aviation from MANPADS attacks.

An Ongoing Commitment

In summary, the U.S. CWD program has achieved much since 1993:

- Nearly \$2 billion donated for CWD, mostly for humanitarian mine action;
- More than 90 landmine or ERW-affected countries assisted;
- Nearly 33,000 MANPADS safely disposed of worldwide (since 2003);
- Approximately 1.6 million SA/LW and over 90,000 tons of munitions destroyed in 38 countries;
- Emergency assistance provided in the removal or mitigation of conventional weapons, landmines, and other UXO in over a dozen countries by the State Department-funded Quick Reaction Force; and
- 20 countries declared mine-impact free with U.S. assistance.

All these actions contribute to global security. In spite of the significant progress made to reduce these threats, armed conflict continues to affect the lives of civilians. The United States is committed to ensuring that everyone is able “to walk the Earth in safety.”

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Africa, the world's second most populous and second largest continent, encompasses 55 diverse nations. Following decades of civil war, in 2011 South Sudan became the world's newest country by democratic referendum. With most of the continent at peace, much of Africa is slowly recovering economically and socially from decades of armed conflicts that have killed, injured, displaced and impoverished millions. Nigeria and Burundi declared themselves "mine-free" in late 2011. Elsewhere, explosive remnants of war and landmines injure thousands annually. Several countries still face conflict. Despite its abundant natural resources and gradual reforms, according to the U.S. Agency for International Development, three-fourths of the African population still lives in poverty.

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During International Day for Mine Awareness in Bunia, DRC, an Indonesian peacekeeper demonstrates robotic mine-detection equipment.
Photo courtesy of U.N./Martine Perret.



Guinea-Bissau

Ghana

Chad

Sudan

South Sudan

Ethiopia

Somalia

Kenya

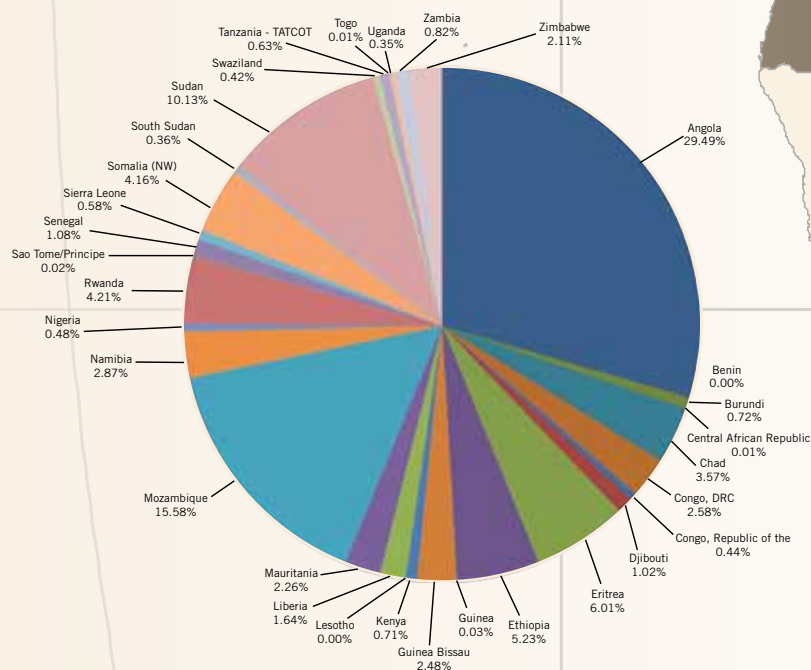
Democratic
Republic
of the Congo

Burundi

Tanzania

Angola

Mozambique



**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding
In Africa From All Sources, 1993–2011: \$301,555,000**

(This chart shows the percentage of total funding allocated to each country within the region.)

Angola

Angola's war for independence in the 1960s was followed by nearly three decades of civil war, ending in 2002. These conflicts left Angola's 18 provinces contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and made Angola the most mine-affected country in Africa. Though total injuries and deaths from landmines are unknown, the *Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor* estimates that there have been between 23,000–80,000 casualties in Angola. In addition, thousands of refugees continue to be resettled in the mine-affected Moxico province. Angola estimates that tens of thousands of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) are in civilian hands; even more are in poorly secured government stockpiles. The destruction of SA/LW and the clearance of mine-affected infrastructure, fields, and communities are essential for development and prosperity in the region.

Since FY1995, funding from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has resulted in the clearance of 19,206,643 square meters (more than 7 square miles) of land and 6,650 kilometers (4,132 miles) of road, and the destruction of 90,999 SA/LW and 1,280 tons of munitions. In 2011 alone, PM/WRA-supported efforts identified and disposed of 3,600 mines.



Thousands of surplus weapons await destruction by The HALO Trust's Weapons and Ammunition Destruction team in Luanda, Angola.
Photo courtesy of Darren Manning, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

In FY2011, PM/WRA granted \$7.5 million to support the work of international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Angola:

- The HALO Trust (HALO) received funding to clear 849,600 square meters (210 acres) of land, survey 90 potentially hazardous sites, conduct 100 post-clearance community interviews, and destroy 10,000 SA/LW and 70 tons of munitions. The government of Angola also provided funding to support the destruction of SA/LW.
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group) was granted funding to clear 552,000 square meters (136 acres) of land, conduct 100 mine-risk education sessions, and complete 660 explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks in the Moxico province.
- Norwegian People's Aid received funding to clear 750,000 square meters (185 acres) of land in Malanje and Uíge provinces, to reduce or clear 140 suspected hazardous areas, and to conduct 150 EOD spot tasks.

PM/WRA plans to fund \$8.48 million in Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs and conventional weapons destruction through these international NGOs in FY2012.

Also in FY2011, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program in partnership with HALO, continued a technology evaluation of the Rotary Mine Comb (RMC). The RMC's intermeshing tines gently extricate large buried objects, including anti-tank (AT) mines, from the soil and push them to the side of the host vehicle's path. HALO has reported positive clearance results with the RMC in sandy soil, clearing 32 kilometers (20 miles) of road since 2008 and 46 low-metal AT mines, which are undetectable by metal detectors. While the progress seems modest, the impact is considerable given the alternative is hand excavation of the road. The RMC is locating mines that are otherwise undetectable on roads that, though previously cleared by heavy detonation trailers, persist in having AT mine accidents. The completed, mine-free road will reconnect more than 200,000 people in southeast Cuando Cubango province with the rest of Angola. With total assistance valued at \$850,000, the HD R&D Program also continued the evaluation of a JCB Loadall with HALO. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.

Burundi

In November 2011, Burundi declared itself mine-free, three years ahead of schedule, meeting its Article 5 obligations to the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. Major clearance operations by DanChurchAid and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action were completed in 2008, and MAG (Mines Advisory Group) cleared the remaining contamination.

Despite this accomplishment, three decades of civil war and genocide have left Burundi's new democracy in a fragile security situation, exacerbated by the widespread proliferation



Weapons being destroyed by cutting at the Weapons Destruction Workshop in Bujumbura, Burundi.
Photo courtesy of Karen Hatungimana, MAG Burundi.

and availability of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW). In addition, large, poorly secured and maintained stockpiles of aging ammunition also pose a significant threat to civilians in Burundi.

From FY2006–FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2,293,925 for conventional weapons destruction, resulting in the destruction of 9,000 SA/LW, 312 man-portable air-defense systems, and nearly 75 tons of munitions. PM/WRA also supported the construction of 38 secure micro-armories for the National Police in Bujumbura, Burundi's capital.

In FY2011, PM/WRA provided funding to MAG to destroy 7,000 SA/LW and 70 tons of munitions in Burundi. Additionally, MAG trained 20 Burundian National Defense Force personnel to International Mine Action Standards Explosive Ordnance Disposal Level I.

Since 2006, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) has provided stockpile management assistance to the Burundi military and police. In October 2010, DTRA's SA/LW Program conducted a technical level arms, ammunition, and explosives physical security and stockpile

management seminar in Bujumbura. Participants included 46 Burundi national police officers with direct stockpile management responsibilities. In November 2010, DTRA facilitated a tour of important U.S. officials to storage and destruction facilities in Burundi.

Also in FY2011, U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) conducted one training mission with Burundi engineers in explosive ordnance disposal and explosive remnants of war operations. In FY2012, USAFRICOM, in partnership with PM/WRA and DTRA, will coordinate efforts to train Burundi humanitarian mine-action personnel in identification, destruction, and management of existing stockpiles with three training missions supported by the Combined Joint Task Force–Horn of Africa.

Chad

Resulting from internal conflicts extending back to 1965 and an invasion by Libya in 1973, Chad is extensively contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). According to the *Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor*, there were 2,830 known landmine casualties at the end of 2010, but the full extent of contamination in Chad has not been quantified.

In FY2011, U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) conducted one humanitarian mine-action (HMA) mission focused on explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD)/ ERW in Chad. In FY2012, U.S. Army Africa is planning to conduct three missions to continue to build the capacity of the Chad National Demining Authority (CND) by providing further instruction in EOD/ERW operations and medical first-responder techniques. The missions will also focus on the development of a CND training center to provide long-term HMA instruction.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

From 1996–2003, between three and five million people died as a result of armed conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). These conflicts also left the country widely contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). In addition, the resulting proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) has led to cross-border trafficking and violence and poorly secured government weapon stockpiles that threaten local populations.

From FY2006 through FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$6,098,462 in weapons and munitions destruction and humanitarian mine-action support in DRC. In FY2011, PM/WRA provided \$1,015,775 in funding the following international nongovernmental organizations to continue this work:

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group) received funding to destroy at least 11,000 SA/LW and 110 tons of munitions.
- Handicap International received grants to support the training and deployment by U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) of demining teams from DRC's army, *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC).

In September 2009, DRC requested assistance from USAFRICOM to help re-establish a mine-action company, previously trained by the Belgium Army in 2002 in Kisangani. Eight training missions in explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) and mine

action in 2009 and 2010 helped to build the FARDC Engineer Company's capacity. From 2009 through 2011, USAFRICOM provided \$200,000 for start-up costs, equipment, and training aids for EOD/ERW courses. As a result of these efforts, FARDC instructors have taught the last two courses. In FY2012, U.S. Army Africa will conduct four missions to continue to build FARDC Engineer Company's EOD training capacity.

At the request of the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa, the SA/LW Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) conducted two physical security and stockpile management seminars (one technical and one executive seminar) for FARDC in Kinshasa in March 2011. This was DTRA's first mission to DRC.

In FY2012, PM/WRA plans to fund MAG to continue weapons and munitions destruction, train FARDC members in safe SA/LW and ammunition handling, and provide basic physical security upgrades at munitions storage facilities.

Ethiopia

Landmines and explosive remnants of war contaminate Ethiopia as a result of internal and international conflicts dating as far back as 1935. According to the *Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor*, there had been 16,849 known casualties due to explosives in Ethiopia as of the end of 2010.

In FY2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund provided \$327,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide rehabilitation services to landmine survivors in northern Ethiopia.

At the request of the United Kingdom's Joint Arms Control Implementation Group (JACIG), the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) joined country representatives in the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group (MSAG) to teach international best practices for small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) physical security and stockpile management (PSSM). With these international representatives, MSAG conducted a PSSM seminar for the Ethiopian Federal Police in January 2011. Previously, DTRA participated in JACIG seminars in January 2009 and March 2010.

SA/LW control efforts in Ethiopia are also supported by the African Great Lakes Regional Centre on Small Arms, which receives funding from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA).

Ghana

As in other parts of Africa, the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) into Ghana from neighboring countries presents a threat to the country's growth and stability. In 2010, to combat arms trafficking, Ghana signed the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Convention on SA/LW.

At the request of the Kofi Annan International Peace Keeping Training Center (KAIPTC), the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's SA/LW Program provided an instructor to teach

physical security and stockpile management of arms, ammunition, and explosives during the June 2011 KAIPTC SA/LW seminar. In the seminar, 63 students from the 15 ECOWAS countries were trained in stockpile management

Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau was contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of the War of Liberation (1961–1974), a civil war (1998–1999), and armed conflicts on its border with Senegal in the last decade. Despite clearance efforts, according to a survey completed by Norwegian People's Aid in July 2011, 17 hazardous areas covering more than 250,539 square meters (about 62 acres) remained, limiting agriculture and endangering residents. In addition, surplus stocks of deteriorating and poorly secured munitions pose a significant humanitarian threat.



HUMAID deminers add an artillery shell to a collection of mortar rounds in Guinea-Bissau.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

From FY1999–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$4.5 million for surveys, mine/ERW clearance, explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD), destruction of government stockpiles, and clearance training for humanitarian deminers in Guinea-Bissau.

In FY2011, PM/WRA granted \$1 million to the following international nongovernmental organizations for further clearance work in Guinea-Bissau:

- Cleared Ground Demining received funding to assist the government of Guinea-Bissau in stockpile destruction and to conduct ERW and unexploded-ordnance (UXO) spot tasks.
- HUMAID was granted funding for humanitarian mine action including demining and battle-area clearance (BAC), training for BAC and EOD teams, mine-risk education and civilian surveys on landmine locations.

At the request of the U.S. military in Dakar, Senegal, the Small Arms Light Weapons Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) assessment of ammunition supply points in and around Guinea-Bissau's capital, Bissau. DTRA identified excess, obsolete, and unsafe ammunition for destruction and recommended PSSM upgrades. This was DTRA's first engagement in Guinea-Bissau.

The government of Guinea-Bissau has said that the cleared land in Bissau has helped families that depend on subsistence agriculture. As of 1 January 2012, Guinea-Bissau announced that it is mine-free, meeting its obligations as a State Party to the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*.

Kenya

In July 2010, three boys were injured by a landmine explosion on the Kenya-Uganda border according to the *Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor*. While Kenya has neither emplaced anti-personnel mines nor manufactured them, it continues to be

U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) creates local, regional and international conditions conducive to peace, stability and prosperity by cleaning up the explosive remnants of war and curbing the proliferation of conventional weapons that fuel conflict or support terrorism and international crime.

PM/WRA develops, implements, and monitors policy and conducts programs to mitigate the threats to civilians posed by conventional weapons in order to promote stability and economic recovery. The focus of our efforts is three-fold: to curb the illicit trafficking, availability, and indiscriminate use of conventional weapons of war; to pursue and help manage post-conflict cleanup of such weapons; and to engage civil society to broaden support for our efforts and enhance U.S. influence.

Conventional weapons and munitions addressed by PM/WRA include landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), abandoned ordnance, stockpiled conventional munitions, man-portable air defense systems, and other small arms and light weapons. The office strives to limit the access of terrorist or criminal groups to such weapons and munitions. At the same time, by addressing acute humanitarian needs, PM/WRA demonstrates the United States' commitment to a set of values that respect human life. PM/WRA works closely with other U.S. Government agencies as well as nongovernmental organizations (NGO), international organizations, and private enterprises.

More than half of PM/WRA's humanitarian assistance is provided through grants to NGOs. For example, PM/WRA's support recently funded conventional weapons destruction in Iraq, UXO clearance in Libya, and handicap access for landmine survivors in Afghanistan.

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affected by unexploded ordnance at military training ranges. In addition, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in Kenya hinders attempts to address regional conflicts.

In February 2005, the International Mine Action Training Centre (IMATC) opened in Embakasi, Nairobi. In 2008 and 2009, U.S. Africa Command's (USAFRICOM) Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program trained qualified instructors to teach explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) at International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) levels. Resulting in part from AFRICOM's support, IMATC is now called the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) and has become a regional center for HMA and training.

In March 2011, at the request of HPSS, a representative from the SA/LW Program in the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and two HPSS representatives from Kenya and the United Kingdom conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) technical seminar for 30 participants from Kenya and Tanzania at HPSS in Nairobi. This was the fourth HPSS-led seminar in which DTRA has participated.

Demonstrating the sustainability of the program, HPSS HMA instructors led all classes in FY2011. In November 2011, the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) sent two Navy EOD personnel and a medic to assist the Kenyan HMA instructors in their third stand-alone class.

CJTF-HOA will conduct two additional missions at HPSS in FY2012. Further SA/LW-control efforts in Kenya are supported by the African Great Lakes Regional Centre on Small Arms in Nairobi, Kenya, which receives funding from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA).

Mozambique

In 1992, Mozambique emerged from almost 30 years of conflict, including the Mozambican War of Independence (1964–1974) and the Mozambican Civil War (1977–1992), as one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. According to the *Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor*, after 18 years of successful clearance operations and excluding the minefields along its border with Zimbabwe, only 322 suspected hazardous areas (SHA) covering 9.5 square kilometers (just under 4 square miles) remain. The remaining mines continue to impede farming and water access and present risks to hospitals and schools.

The U.S. is Mozambique's largest bilateral donor, and the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has contributed almost \$32 million from FY1997–FY2011, which has helped to clear more than 50 percent of Mozambique's land. In 2011, PM/WRA provided \$2,175,000 to The HALO Trust (HALO) for 13 manual demining teams, three Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams, and one mechanical demining team to clear more than 500,000 square meters (about 124 acres) of contaminated land. HALO also used this funding to visit more than 400 SHAs and conduct mine-risk education (MRE). Mine-



Helen Gray, The HALO Trust's Program Manager for Mozambique in 2011, briefs John Stevens from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement on mine-clearance operations in the Cahora Bassa Dam area.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

impact free surveys were conducted in the Maputo, Manica, and Tete provinces. In FY2012, PM/WRA plans to provide \$2 million to continue HALO's ongoing work. If current efforts continue, Mozambique hopes to become mine-impact free in 2014.

U.S. Africa Command's (USAFRICOM) initial engagement with the *Fondas Armadas de Mozambique's* (FADM) Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Company was in 2009. USAFRICOM's 2010–2011 mission focused on EOD/ERW/battle-area clearance operations and vehicle maintenance. Resulting in part from U.S. assistance, the FADM HMA Company is well-trained and equipped and is conducting demining operations near Chokwe, three hours northwest of Maputo. In FY2012, the U.S. Naval Forces Africa will conduct three missions to continue to build FADM's demining capacity.

In FY2011, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with HALO, began the evaluation of two Orbit Screens valued at \$150,000. Since January 2011, the equipment has sifted 67,000 cubic meters (87,633 cubic yards) of soil, uncovering 142 mines and items of unexploded ordnance. The Orbit Screens are clearing areas around power line pylons, providing access to critical infrastructure. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's HD R&D Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.



From FY1998–FY2008, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$7,352,000 to nongovernmental organizations, including The HALO Trust (HALO), CARE International, and MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to assist in humanitarian demining, SA/LW and conventional weapons destruction (CWD), and mobile explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) team operations.

Since 1995 the program has fielded technologies in support of 140 OFEs in 36 countries. In FY2011, HD R&D performed OFEs in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chile, Ecuador, Iraq, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Vietnam. Some of the more than 40 technologies being evaluated include the Orbit Screen, Rotary Mine Comb, Badger, Multi-Tooled Excavator, Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS), and the Mini MineWolf.



Somali children stand in a camp for internally displaced people in the Somali capital of Mogadishu.
Photo courtesy of U.N./Stuart Price.

In FY2011 PM/WRA provided grants totaling \$2,325,000 as follows:

- MAG received funding for CWD and EOD operations, and limited capacity development for the Puntland Police EOD teams.
- HALO received funding for mine action and mechanical clearance activities in Somaliland to protect potential victims, restore safe access to land and infrastructure, and destroy items that could be used by terrorist groups for explosive harvesting. HALO was also funded to rehabilitate six police armories in Somaliland and provide training for the police so that the rehabilitated armories are used properly and are in line with internationally recognized standards.
- Danish Demining Group was granted funding to reduce the threat posed by landmines, ERW, and SA/LW through mine-risk education, survey, and EOD in the Mudug and Galguduud regions of Southcentral Somalia.

South Sudan

As a result of a referendum in January 2011, South Sudan became the world's newest nation 9 July 2011. Before South Sudan's independence, more than two decades of civil war between the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army led to extensive explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination and contributed to the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW). According to the *Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor*, as of December 2010, South Sudan has 830 remaining hazardous areas, including 68 confirmed mined areas, 567 dangerous areas, and 195 suspected hazardous areas. Additionally, evidence suggests that new mines were laid in the Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile provinces.

To aid in clearance efforts, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2.8 million in FY2011 as follows:

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group) received funding for an 11-person explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) and SA/LW team and a community liaison team to remove all SA/LW and unexploded ordnance from South Sudan, as well as for survey and battle-area clearance (BAC) teams to continue operations in the Central Equatoria and Upper Nile provinces.
- Norwegian People's Aid was granted funds for the continuation of EOD and BAC teams in the Greater Equatoria, Jonglei, and Upper Nile provinces, which allowed for the demolition of 10 stockpiles.



MAG (Mines Advisory Group) conducts mine-risk education in South Sudan.
Photo courtesy of Geary Cox/CISR.

- The Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) continued the capacity development of the South Sudan Integrated Mine Action Center (SIMAS) with PM/WRA funding. SIMAS remains the only internationally accredited mine-action nongovernmental organization indigenous to South Sudan, and operates in Central Equatoria with two manual demining teams and one EOD team.

PM/WRA further supports SA/LW control efforts in South Sudan through its funding of the African Great Lakes Regional Centre on Small Arms in Nairobi, Kenya.

Sudan

A 22-year conflict between the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army has left Sudan contaminated by landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and conventional arms and munitions. The ongoing conflict in the Darfur region has also led to mine/ERW contamination. Since the late 1980s, the U.S. Government and the United Nations have been providing humanitarian assistance in Sudan. In 2005, the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement ended the civil war and allowed for the arrival of a U.N. mission, which included the initiation of a program to combat the threats posed by ERW and landmine contamination. This, in turn, led to a Landmine Impact Survey in January 2009, which identified 296 affected communities affecting 2.5 million people. Then, in July 2011, South Sudan seceded from Sudan to become the world's newest country.

To help alleviate the contamination problem, in FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$1.1 million to fund the following:

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group) received support for survey and battle-area clearance (BAC) teams to continue operations in the Blue Nile and Kassala provinces. The project surveyed 14 suspected hazardous areas and released two million square meters (494 acres) to communities through Technical and Non-technical Survey.
- DanChurchAid was funded to continue support of explosive-ordnance disposal, BAC, manual demining, and survey activities for a multi-task team in Southern Kordofan, clearing 60,000 square meters (almost 15 acres) of land.

PM/WRA further supports SA/LW control efforts in Sudan through its funding of the African Great Lakes Regional Centre on Small Arms in Nairobi, Kenya.

Tanzania

In February 2011, the Gongo la Mboto ammunition storage site in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania exploded, destroying at least 160 nearby homes and causing 26 civilian deaths and injuring hundreds more. In response to a request for assistance from the government of Tanzania, U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) provided an initial training in explosive-ordnance disposal/



Pierre Nkurunziza, (right) President of the Republic of Burundi, and Agathon Rwasa (left) of the *Palipehutu-Forces Nationales de Libération* (FNL), signing a ceasefire agreement in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.
Photo courtesy of UN/Penangini Toure.



Small arms and light weapons collected in the Great Lakes Region of Africa.
Photo courtesy of UN/Stuart Price.

explosive remnants of war (EOD/ERW) operations and medical first-responder services.

For FY2012, USAFRICOM has assigned Tanzania to the U.S. Naval Forces Africa, which will conduct two missions in 2012 to continue to build EOD/ERW operations capacity. Conventional weapons and munitions destruction efforts in Tanzania are also supported by the African Great Lakes Regional Centre on Small Arms in Nairobi, Kenya, which receives assistance from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA).

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

African Great Lakes Region

The Great Lakes Region of Africa, including countries surrounding Lake Kivu and Uganda, has experienced decades of civil war as non-state actors and neighboring countries vied for influence in the region. Though most major armed conflicts in the area ended in the beginning of the 21st century, the region is still plagued by a cross-border black market in small arms and light weapons (SA/LW). Non-state actors in the eastern and northern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continue to terrorize civilians and occasionally conduct cross-border operations against neighboring countries. The porous borders between DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda facilitate arms smuggling, and the resulting illicit SA/LW trafficking poses a significant challenge to peace building and stability in the region.

In 2000, governments in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa sought to address the SA/LW challenge by creating the Nairobi Protocol, a plan for legislative and civil action. As a part of this agreement, the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (RECSA) was established in June 2005. Located in Nairobi, Kenya, the center coordinates

regional activities aimed at reducing the illicit proliferation of SA/LW and implementing the Nairobi Protocol. RECSA member states comprise the countries that signed the Nairobi Agreement including: Burundi, Central African Republic, DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has provided \$2,291,787 since 2006 to RECSA. These funds have purchased 26 marking machines, providing at least two for each RECSA member state, and funded two regional training seminars on SA/LW marking. More than 86,000 SA/LW have been marked with this equipment, and Rwanda and Seychelles have finished marking all police equipment. PM/WRA funds also facilitated SA/LW destruction activities and workshops focusing on man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) proliferation, arms brokering, and stockpile security. As a result, all RECSA member states have agreed to adopt MANPADS control guidelines.

In FY 2011, PM/WRA provided \$300,617 in funding for the following work by international organizations in the region:

- Small Arms Survey conducted an evaluation of RECSA member states' efforts to strengthen firearm marking and record keeping capacity, helping PM/WRA identify successes and challenges in order to maximize the impact of future funding for weapons marking and tracing programs globally.
- RECSA received funding to continue SA/LW workshops for regional governments, support SA/LW marking (including refresher training and spare parts) in member states, and to strengthen RECSA as an institution through administrative capacity-building.

Southern Africa Region

The illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) has prolonged conflicts, heightened tensions, and resulted in increased violent crime throughout Africa. In 1995, the South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) was established to create a regional body to combat cross-border crime, including weapons trafficking, in Southern Africa. Its current members include Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$700,000 to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) and the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) to improve the weapons marking and tracing capacity of SARPCCO states. As a result, MAG and ISS provided 12 marking machines and training for 175 police and military personnel in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

THE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR MINE ACTION

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) launched the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) in response to requests from the mine-action community for a software tool that could help organizations facilitate mine-action programs with greater degrees of safety, speed, efficiency, and effectiveness. Provided free of charge, IMSMA is a highly customizable system that offers computerized decision-support and resource-planning tools for mine-action organizations. IMSMA helps mine-action managers document and analyze survey and field data information, and the results help them make decisions to support the best operational practices.

Created for national governments, nongovernmental organizations, international organizations and various peacekeeping forces, IMSMA is currently used by more than 80 percent of mine-action programs around the world and can be found in more than 1,200 installations in 57 countries. Initially developed and released in Kosovo in 1999 by Zurich's Institute of Technology, IMSMA records contaminated areas and allows organizations to keep track of remaining threats, as well as to follow trends in casualties, survey and clearance rates, and other key factors. IMSMA users can pro-



duce detailed maps and a wide variety of statistics and planning tools from the data they enter. Based on user feedback, GICHD worked with FGM, Inc., a software developer, to create the Next Generation of IMSMA in 2006. Core funding for IMSMA's development and deployment is provided by the Swiss government. Other financial supporters of IMSMA include Australia, Sweden and the U.S.

Referred to as IMSMA^{NG}, this new version of the software provides a high level of flexibility and is based on the information-management cycle, an iterative process that includes user feedback and subsequent updates throughout the implementation of the system. Intuitive in design, some of the core concepts for IMSMA^{NG} include report design, which allows users to customize their own reports; data quality validation, which ensures only high-quality data is stored; and data classification, which aids in organization.

IMSMA is frequently updated and revised. Periodic releases give developers opportunities to respond to feedback and provide patch software; the current release of IMSMA^{NG} is 5.05.04. GICHD provides IMSMA free of charge to national authorities on mine action or any organizations that serve this role, and other organizations involved in mine-action activities may contact GICHD directly to obtain the software.

Contact Information:

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<http://www.imsma.org> or <http://gichd.org>

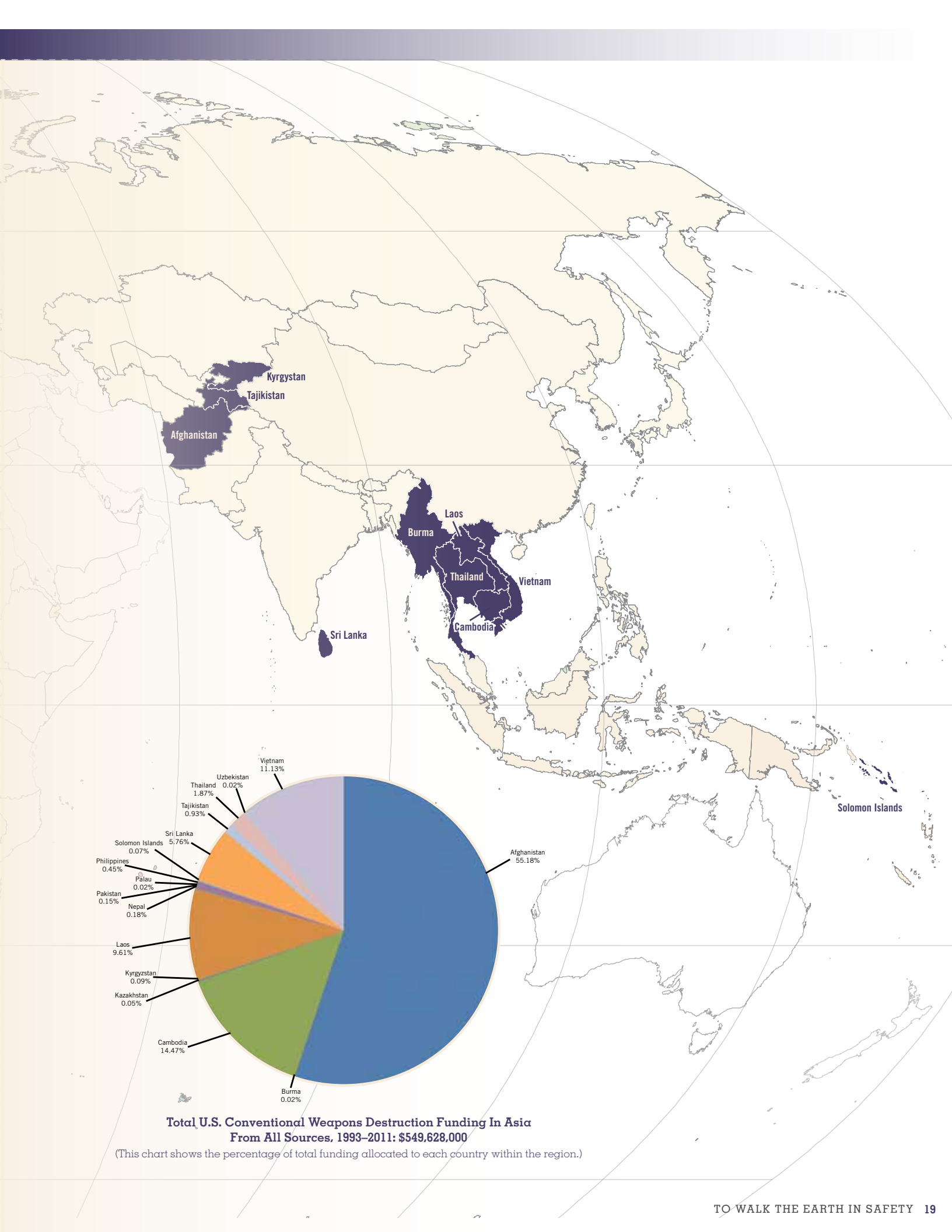


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Asia, the world's largest continent, is home to the world's oldest continuous civilization and nearly two-thirds of its population. Despite rapid economic growth and development, it has been challenged with recent humanitarian crises, including natural disasters and war. Large gaps exist between the wealth of developed or nearly developed nations, such as Japan or China, and those of developing nations, such as Laos and Burma. Civilians throughout Southeast Asia regularly face injury or death from explosive remnants of war, landmines, and unexploded ordnance, resulting from decades of armed conflicts since World War II. Asia contains the world's most heavily mined country, Afghanistan, and the country most heavily bombed per capita, Laos.

Children get water in a refugee camp near Osh, Kyrgyzstan. Ethnic clashes in Kyrgyzstan forced many from their homes in 2010.
Photo courtesy of UN.





**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding In Asia
From All Sources, 1993–2011: \$549,628,000**

(This chart shows the percentage of total funding allocated to each country within the region.)



The Halo Trust facilitates demining operations in Afghanistan.
Photo courtesy of The HALO Trust.

Afghanistan

After more than three decades of violent conflict, Afghanistan has one of the highest levels of landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination in the world, as well as large stores of poorly secured conventional weapons and munitions. As of December 2011, the Mine Action Coordination Center of Afghanistan (MACCA) estimated that Afghanistan has 6,048 hazardous areas, affecting 588 square kilometers (more than 227 square miles) and 1,930 communities. Additionally, insurgents still use landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as improvised explosive devices to attack civilian and military targets, as well as noncombatants. Although the Mine Action Program in Afghanistan (MAPA) has successfully cleared more than half of all suspected hazardous areas, deteriorating infrastructure, difficult terrain, and ongoing conflict leave the remaining contaminated land inaccessible.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$40,475,000 for humanitarian demining activities. PM/WRA funds for Afghanistan in FY2011 were used as follows:

- United Nations Mine Action Service received funding to support MAPA with particular emphasis on host-nation capacity development within the Afghan Department of Mine Clearance. Responsibility and managerial oversight resided within MACCA and included operational program coordination; development and assessment of the national demining program; a minimum of five quality-assurance/quality-control visits

to deployed demining organizations throughout the fiscal year; and an operational assessment of U.S.-funded national nongovernmental organizations (NGO) that includes results in a balanced-scorecard approach to efficiency assessment.

- Afghan Technical Consultants was granted funding for continued mine-action operations in the East, Southeast, and Central provinces. Clearance operations included 13 manual demining teams, two mechanical demining units, five mine-detection dog (MDD) groups, and three explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams.
- Clear Path International received funding to support 10 subgrant recipients that will expand and support integrated victim-assistance initiatives throughout North, East, and South Afghanistan.
- Counterinsurgency-related community based demining (CBD) was funded to support the International Security Assistance Force's post-kinetic operations by providing security and infrastructure to locals while screening the population for insurgents, and establishing or re-establishing essential services using NGO and local workforces.
- Danish Demining Group (DDG) continued mine-clearance operations in Panjshir province with funding from PM/WRA. DDG conducted polygon surveys, cleared confirmed hazardous areas, destroyed excess and abandoned ordnance and small arms and light weapons, and conducted battle-area clearance on land contaminated with ERW.
- Demining Agency for Afghanistan received assistance to continue mine-clearance operations in Kabul, Kandahar, and Nangarhar provinces of Afghanistan. Operations included 13 manual demining teams, four mine-detection units, five MDD groups, three CBD teams, and two EOD teams.
- DynCorp International received funding for the oversight of mine-clearance projects, the mentoring of five NGOs, and the management of eight conventional weapons destruction EOD teams.
- The HALO Trust (HALO) received support for weapons and ammunition disposal teams in the East and Central provinces of Afghanistan and continued mine-clearance operations in the Central and Northern regions of Afghanistan. HALO's clearance operations include: manual demining teams, mechanical demining units, and technical survey teams.
- Marshall Legacy Institute was funded to support the connection of two Afghan schools with two American "sister schools" through the implementation of the Children Against Mines Program. Funding also supported the travel and compensation for a specialized veterinarian to evaluate the MDD program in Afghanistan.
- Mine Clearance Planning Agency was funded for continued mine-action operations in Khost, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktya, and Parwan provinces of Afghanistan. Clearance operations included 18 manual demining teams, five MDD groups, two EOD teams, and two mechanical demining units. It also received support to

clear the remaining two hazardous areas in Daman district, Kandahar.

- Mine Detection Dog Center was granted funding for continued mine-clearance operations in Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces.
- Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation received support for the deployment of 15 demining teams, four MDD groups, and one manual demining unit to Kabul, Laghman, Logar, and Nangarhar provinces in the East and Central regions of Afghanistan.
- Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) was funded to support continued demining operations in Darwaz district, Badakhshan province. This was the Afghan-side of a regional, cross-border demining project that collaborated project management and support through the Republic of Tajikistan. MACCA designated Darwaz district as one of the highest priority areas within Badakhshan province. FSD's project operations included: two manual demining teams; two technical survey teams; one EOD team; and operational support and development of a regional medical clinic to assist casualty evacuation and treatment of injured deminers.

Also in FY2011, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with HALO, continued evaluations of equipment valued at \$1 million. The equipment includes the Orbit Screen, which sifts mine-contaminated soil, several sifting excavator attachments, and the Mantis, an armored area-preparation and mine-clearance tractor. These systems have cleared more than 920,000 square meters (about a quarter of an acre) of land and sifted over 228,000 cubic meters (about 288 cubic yards) of soil. More than 25,000 mines and pieces of UXO were cleared or destroyed. In FY2011, the Raptor armored tractor with the Rotary Mine Comb anti-tank (AT) mine-clearance attachment began operation, clearing 61,000 square meters (15 acres) of land and finding two AT mines. In FY2012, the technologies will continue to clear mines and perform technical survey in villages and agricultural areas throughout Afghanistan.

To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.



Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in Burma.
Photo courtesy of U.S. State Dept.

Burma

Burma has suffered from a prolonged series of internal conflicts and governmental crises throughout much of the last half century. As a result of these conflicts, landmines were frequently laid in many areas of Burma by various sides, including the government and armed ethnic groups, and it is possible that landmines continue to be laid in some areas of the country. Extensive areas are known to be contaminated, especially in the south and east, and unknown numbers of Burmese are killed or injured by landmines every year. Little or no assistance reaches most victims, but recent political progress in the country has made it possible to get medical and other aid to more victims and their families.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$189,106 to the Humpty Dumpty Institute to establish victim-assistance and mine-risk education programs inside Burma. These programs were organized in partnership with the Sitagu Association, a leading Buddhist humanitarian organization within Burma, to use the association's network of 16 hospitals to implement programming activities in six regions and seven states.

Cambodia

Cambodia is severely affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war as a result of nearly three decades of armed conflicts involving the Khmer Rouge, the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces,

Vietnamese government forces, the United States, and the Thai Army. In particular, the K-5 landmine belt spans much of the border separating Cambodia and Thailand, limiting mobility. Eastern Cambodia is also heavily affected with unexploded ordnance (UXO) from conflicts with Vietnam, and from U.S. air and artillery strikes during the Vietnam War.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$5 million for clearance, capacity-building, victim assistance, and risk education to the following groups:

- DynCorp International was funded to support the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC), including training for mobile mine/UXO clearance and deployment of roving UXO clearance teams in the eastern part of Cambodia.
- The HALO Trust (HALO) received funding to clear mines and UXO from the K-5 belt and newly-settled areas of the north.
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group) was granted funding to support battlefield clearance of mines and UXO, as well as mine/UXO education, in the Battambang region and elsewhere.
- Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (GWHF) was funded for the Explosive Harvesting Program and for providing training to CMAC personnel. GWHF also received funding for technical capacity-building and for provision of explosives to all clearance operators in Cambodia.



A mine-risk education billboard in Cambodia.
Photo courtesy of CISR/Suzanne Fiederlein.

- Clear Path International received support for victim-assistance activities.
- Landmine Relief Fund was granted funds to support the clearance operations of the local nongovernmental organization Cambodian Self-Help Demining.
- Spirit of Soccer received funding for sports-based risk education.

The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program has also worked for many years in Cambodia, providing technologies for operational field evaluations (OFE) with CMAC, HALO, MAG, and GWHF valued at more than \$3 million.

Since 2006, HALO and MAG have integrated the dual-sensor Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) metal detector into their manual mine-clearance operations in densely cluttered minefields. In total, the HSTAMIDS operations have cleared 3.5 million square meters (865 acres) of land and detected 19,300 anti-personnel mines. The HD R&D Program continued the evaluation of Long-handled Tools to augment the speed of the HSTAMIDS preparatory and clutter investigation processes.

In FY2011, the HD R&D Program continued OFEs of the Badger, an area-preparation and mine-clearance excavator; the Storm area-preparation and mine-clearance excavator capable of operating on steep slopes; and the Tempest vegetation cutting flail. Also during FY2011, the HD R&D Program initiated OFEs of

the Nemesis, a remote-controlled skid-steer with area preparation attachments, and the Rex, a small tracked excavator with area preparation and mine-clearance attachments. Those technologies have cleared 195,000 square meters (48 acres) of vegetation and suspect soil, finding 798 mines and pieces of UXO. Through FY2011 GWHF's innovative Explosive Harvesting and Mine Cutting Systems operating in Cambodia have processed 10,475 pieces of ordnance, recovering 26,000 kilograms (29 U.S. tons) of explosives and 69,000 kilograms (76 U.S. tons) of metal for safe recycling. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan is affected by landmines along its border with Uzbekistan, laid by both countries between 1999 and 2000. Unfortunately, rainfall and landslides have caused many of these mines to shift, and two mines found on a road in the capital city of Bishkek have raised fears of further contamination changes. Kyrgyzstan also faces instability from small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) stockpiles. In March 2011, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) conducted an assessment and determined that current SA/LW, conventional weapons, and ammunitions storage sites pose serious dangers to the civilian population.



Demining operations in Cambodia.
Photo courtesy of CISR/Suzanne Fiederlein.

To help with weapons stability, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$500,000 to OSCE to conduct conventional weapons destruction programs in FY2011. As a direct result of the grant, the project will develop a national regulatory framework for the management of SA/LW and conventional ammunition stockpiles to accommodate OSCE and United Nations best practices. Additionally, the project will help mitigate the threat of explosions and educate Kyrgyzstan's military on the necessity for strict weapons storage guidelines.

Laos

During its prolonged air campaign against North Vietnamese forces operating in Laos, the U.S. military dropped more than two million tons of bombs, and estimates indicate that up to 30 percent of some types of these aerial munitions failed to detonate on impact. Cluster munitions are known to have had a particularly high failure rate. On a per capita basis, Laos is considered to be the most heavily bombed country in history, and unexploded ordnance (UXO) continues to take a heavy civilian toll, especially among children. Although casualty statistics remain unreliable, most observers agree UXO kills or wounds roughly 100 to 150 people a year in Laos. UXO also has considerable impact on economic development, driving up the cost of infrastructure construction and preventing large amounts of arable land from being safely farmed.

In 1996, the Lao government established UXO Lao as the national clearance organization to systematically address this explosive contamination, and in 2006 the government created the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) as the policy-level body for all aspects of UXO clearance efforts. Since clearance operations began, at least 186 types of munitions from all former combatants have been located, highlighting the complexity of the challenges faced by clearance personnel.

Since 1995 the United States has contributed more than \$45 million to UXO removal, risk education, and victim-assistance programs in Laos, and the U.S. is by far the largest single donor to the UXO sector there. In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) allotted more than \$5 million for the following humanitarian UXO clearance and related work:

- Armor Group North America received funding to provide financial and technical support to UXO Lao and NRA.
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group) was funded to provide survey and clearance services.
- Norwegian People's Aid received funding for survey and clearance work.
- World Education received financial support to provide victim-assistance and risk education.
- Clear Path International was funded to provide victim-assistance services.
- Spirit of Soccer received funding to provide risk education.

Solomon Islands

The Solomon Islands are contaminated with unexploded ordnance (UXO) as a consequence of World War II. In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$400,000 to Golden West Humanitarian Foundation to provide International Mine Action Standards Level 2 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training to the Royal Solomon Islands Police EOD section, including medical, deep search, and excavation training. PM/WRA funding also supported the establishment of a headquarters facility on Guadalcanal, including necessary UXO-clearance operations to prepare the site.

Sri Lanka

Armed conflict lasting nearly three decades between government forces and the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam contaminated Sri Lanka with landmines and explosive remnants of war. Additional contamination occurred when a 2002 cease-fire collapsed in 2006. This contamination continues to challenge economic reconstruction and the return of internally displaced people



Little Swoop was donated to the Sri Lankan Army's Humanitarian Demining Unit through Marshall Legacy Institute's (MLI) Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program in 2011. Nicholas, pictured with Little Swoop, is a student from an inner city school in Philadelphia. His school partnered with the Philadelphia Eagles football team to sponsor this dog for Sri Lanka. MLI took Nicholas, a student leader in the dog-sponsorship campaign, to Sri Lanka last summer to meet Little Swoop.
Photo courtesy of MLI.



Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) weapons-and-ammunition disposal personnel prepare a 225-mm rocket for demolition in Tajikistan.
Photo courtesy of FSD.

(IDPs), thousands of whom are prevented, in part, from returning to their homes by the continued presence of mines.

From FY2002–FY2010 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) spent \$20,862,000 in Sri Lanka to address landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in affected areas, build operational capacity within the Sri Lankan Army, deliver mine-risk education, and expedite the resettlement of IDPs. In addition, during FY2002–FY2010, the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Leahy War Victims Fund provided \$4,350,000 for orthotics, prosthetics, and victim assistance to help Sri Lankan victims of war. The U.S. Department of Defense also provided training and equipment support.

In FY2011, PM/WRA granted \$2.5 million to sustain the following clearance operations in Sri Lanka:

- (MAG) Mines Advisory Group received funding to support the deployment of two community liaison teams, one mechanical Bozena

demining machine with attached mine-action team, two technical survey teams, and six mine-action teams to conduct clearance in high-priority areas for seven months.

- The HALO Trust received funding to support the deployment of one combined minefield survey, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and community liaison team; 13 manual demining sections; and one mechanical mine-clearance support team.
- Danish Demining Group received funding to support the deployment of three manual demining teams, one survey team, one quick-reaction team equipped with metal detectors, and one mechanical ground preparation unit.
- The Swiss Foundation for Mine Action received funding to support the deployment of two manual demining teams, three mechanical demining teams, and one EOD team.
- The Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) received funding to support the transportation, training, and sheltering of six mine-detection dogs previously purchased by donations raised by MLI.

In addition, in FY2011, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with MAG, began an evaluation of the Improved Backhoe system. The equipment, valued at \$220,000, provides area preparation, area reduction and mine-clearance capabilities to release villages and agricultural land to returning IDPs. In its first six months of operation, the Improved Backhoe cleared vegetation and mines from 26,000 square meters (almost 6.5 acres) of land, itself uncovering 64 mines and assisting in the clearance of more than 1,000 additional mines in follow-up manual clearance. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.

Tajikistan

Tajikistan is contaminated with landmines from the Soviet-conducted border defense operations during the 1979–1989 occupation of Afghanistan, the 1992–1997 civil war, and the extension of Uzbekistan into Tajik territory to stop the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Demining activities are currently concentrated on the Tajik-Afghan border.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$1 million to the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) to support a weapons-and-ammunition disposal team in stockpile reduction operations and to support land release through technical survey, battle-area clearance, and manual demining clearance.

As part of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's (DTRA) ongoing support to Tajikistan and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Small Arms Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program of DTRA led an international team to Dushanbe in October 2010 to conduct a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) technical seminar for 17 Tajik junior officers and noncommissioned officers who handle and maintain arms and ammunition on a daily basis. Instructors included PSSM

experts from DTRA, U.S. Army Central Command, the Austrian Verification Agency, the Belgian Verification Agency, and the Swedish Verification Agency.

Since December 2004, DTRA has conducted four assessments and six seminars in support of the OSCE's SA/LW and conventional ammunition program in Tajikistan. In less than five years, the OSCE program has eliminated more than 26,000 weapons and 99 tons of excess ammunition and explosives, while nine SA/LW storage facilities were constructed and 61 existing facilities were renovated. Additionally, more than 140 Tajik personnel from numerous government agencies have attended DTRA's seminars on international best practices for PSSM of arms, ammunition, and explosives.

Also in FY2011, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with the Tajikistan Ministry of Defense, Tajikistan Mine Action Center and OSCE, continued an evaluation of the Mini MineWolf, which is a remote-controlled, earth-tilling system capable of clearing anti-personnel and anti-tank landmines. Tasked with locating and clearing unmarked minefields along the Tajik-Afghan border to allow better policing, the Mini MineWolf cleared 518,000 square meters (128 acres) of land and found or destroyed 793 mines and pieces of unexploded ordnance. The assistance, valued at \$1.2 million, included support to operate and maintain the system. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.

Thailand

While the precise amount of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination is unknown, a 2001 Landmine Impact Survey estimated the contamination at 2,557 square kilometers (987 square miles). In 2008, Thailand claimed only 1,202 square kilometers (464 square miles) of suspected hazardous area (SHA) still needed to be addressed, and of that number only 528.2 square kilometers (203.94 square miles) were considered

U.S. Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency

First established in October 1998, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is a combat-support agency for the United States Department of Defense. DTRA aims to reduce the global threat of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives. Each of DTRA's several offices and enterprises has its own specific objectives and responsibilities, working together to mitigate the effects of WMDs by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate, and counter the threat.

In addition to its focus on WMDs, DTRA works to improve physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) throughout the world. DTRA's SA/LW Program aims to reduce proliferation by aiding foreign governments with security improvements and the management of state-controlled stockpiles of man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), SA/LW, and conventional ammunition. Since the SA/LW Program began in 2001, it has provided assistance to 67 countries.

The SA/LW Program accomplishes its objectives by employing teams of SA/LW experts to provide foreign governments with assessments and technical advice to orient them with PSSM best practices. As a result, DTRA's efforts have decreased the availability of weapons to terrorists and insurgents, reduced cross-border weapons transfers that threaten regional stability, and lowered the risk of ammunition accidents.

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Men wait their turn to be fitted for professionally made prosthetics at a prosthetic clinic in Vietnam.

Photo courtesy of CISR/Ken Rutherford.

“real minefields” requiring manual clearance. However, the Thailand Mine Action Center is still in the process of revising its official estimates.

In addition to these mines and ERW, unexploded ordnance and victim-activated improvised explosive devices still threaten national and regional security and stability, particularly where clustered around the borders with Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Malaysia. The 700-kilometer (435-mile) long Thai-Cambodian border, for example, is still heavily contaminated with unexploded artillery, mortar shells, and grenade and ammunition caches left behind by Cambodian non-state actors in the 1980s and 1990s.

In FY2011, the U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program partnered with the Thailand Mine Action Center to continue operational field evaluations of several mechanical technologies in Thailand. The technologies, some of which have been used in Thailand for 10 years, include the small remote-controlled Wolverine, Beaver, and Tempest systems, and the large-class Survivable Demining Tractors and Uni-Disk excavator. Valued at \$1.5 million, the technologies are used for vegetation clearance and area preparation. Since 2001, in preparation for manual clearance, the machines have collectively cleared vegetation from more than 6.3 million square meters (almost 2.5 square miles) of SHA. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitarian Demining Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.

Vietnam

The heavy explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Vietnam is a result of a series of conflicts involving France, Japan, and the United States from World War II through the 1970s. The placement of landmines during conflicts with Cambodia and China in the late 1970s further exacerbated the situation. Vietnam’s border with Laos is also heavily affected by ERW as a result of U.S. bombings during the Vietnam War (1961–1973).

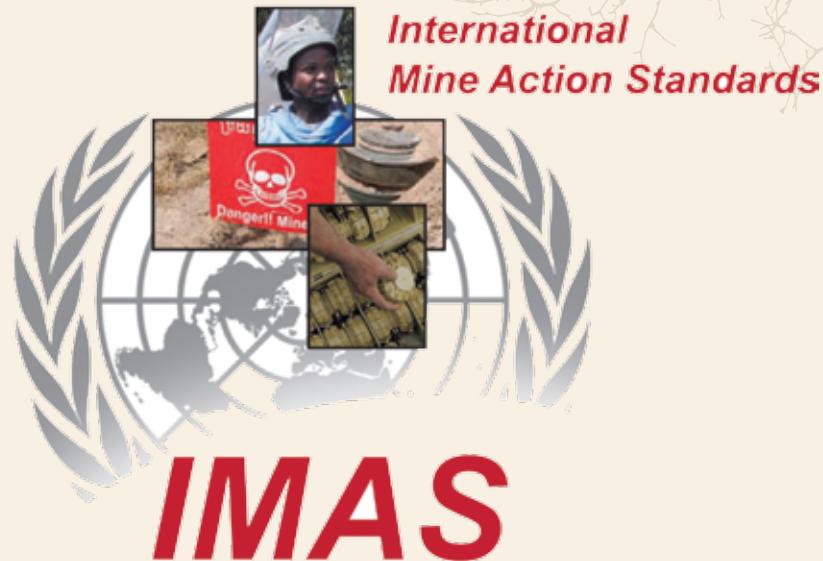
Vietnam has recently taken a number of significant steps to reform and refocus its national ERW program. These actions included establishing an inter-agency committee headed by the prime minister to direct sector policy, developing national mine-action standards, and implementing new land-release methodologies. To ensure efficacy, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has mandated mine-action organizations use the findings of the PM/WRA-funded Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in Vietnam before commencing projects. The final report of the six-province LIS was released in July 2009, and provides Vietnam and the donor community with vital information regarding the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) upon communities. Surveys have now been completed in more than 20 additional provinces, but that data has not yet been made publicly available. Vietnam’s Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs released a report in 2000 stating that UXO and landmines were responsible for killing 38,849 people and injuring 65,852 between 1975 and 2000. International observers have reported more than 1,600 casualties since 1999. In 2009 32 new landmine/ERW casualties were reported in Vietnam.

PM/WRA funded a total of \$3.5 million in mine and ERW action in Vietnam in FY2011. Grantees included MAG (Mines Advisory Group), PeaceTrees Vietnam, the International Center/Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, Clear Path International, Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, the Humpty Dumpty Institute, Catholic Relief Services, and the Vietnam Assistance Project.

In FY2011, the U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with MAG, continued an operational field evaluation of vegetation cutters, ultimately cutting 7,800 square meters (almost two acres) of vegetation. The vegetation cutters provide critical access in densely vegetated areas to manual clearance teams. Norwegian People’s Aid, in partnership with Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund’s Project RENEW, evaluated an armored excavator in area-preparation and clearance roles. Total assistance is valued at \$275,000. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitarian Demining Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.



The International Mine Action Standards



To ensure that mine-action programs are planned, implemented, and managed safely and efficiently, a set of operations guidelines called the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) were issued under the supervision of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). Designed to support the development of mine-action standards within a country, the guidelines recognize the varying realities in communities throughout the world and are designed to be used more as a reference than a stringent set of rules when needed.

To simplify IMAS, the standards are divided into 14 categories, or series, ranging from equipment procurement to stockpile destruction. For each series, multiple standards provide in-depth information on how best to approach particular aspects of mine action.

The first six series provide general guidelines. Series 1–3 indicate how to apply IMAS to operations, establish mine-action programs, procure and evaluate equipment, and research related technology. The fourth series includes a glossary of terms and definitions while the fifth and sixth deal with information systems and training.

The remaining eight series provide detailed information on specific mine-action tasks. Series 7 focuses on how to facilitate work between different types of organizations. In addition to

explaining types of land surveillance, the eighth series also describes how to release suspected-hazardous areas. Series 9 includes standards and procedures for different types of demining, such as battle-area clearance, the use of mine-detection dogs, and mechanical demining. Describing basic safety concerns, the 10th series includes risk reduction and gives guidelines for safe working environments. Series 11 provides procedures for stockpile destruction. Standards on planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating mine-risk education projects are covered in the 12th series. Series 13, on victim assistance, has not yet been incorporated as of the most recent revision in October 2011. The 14th and final series provides guidelines for assessing program values.

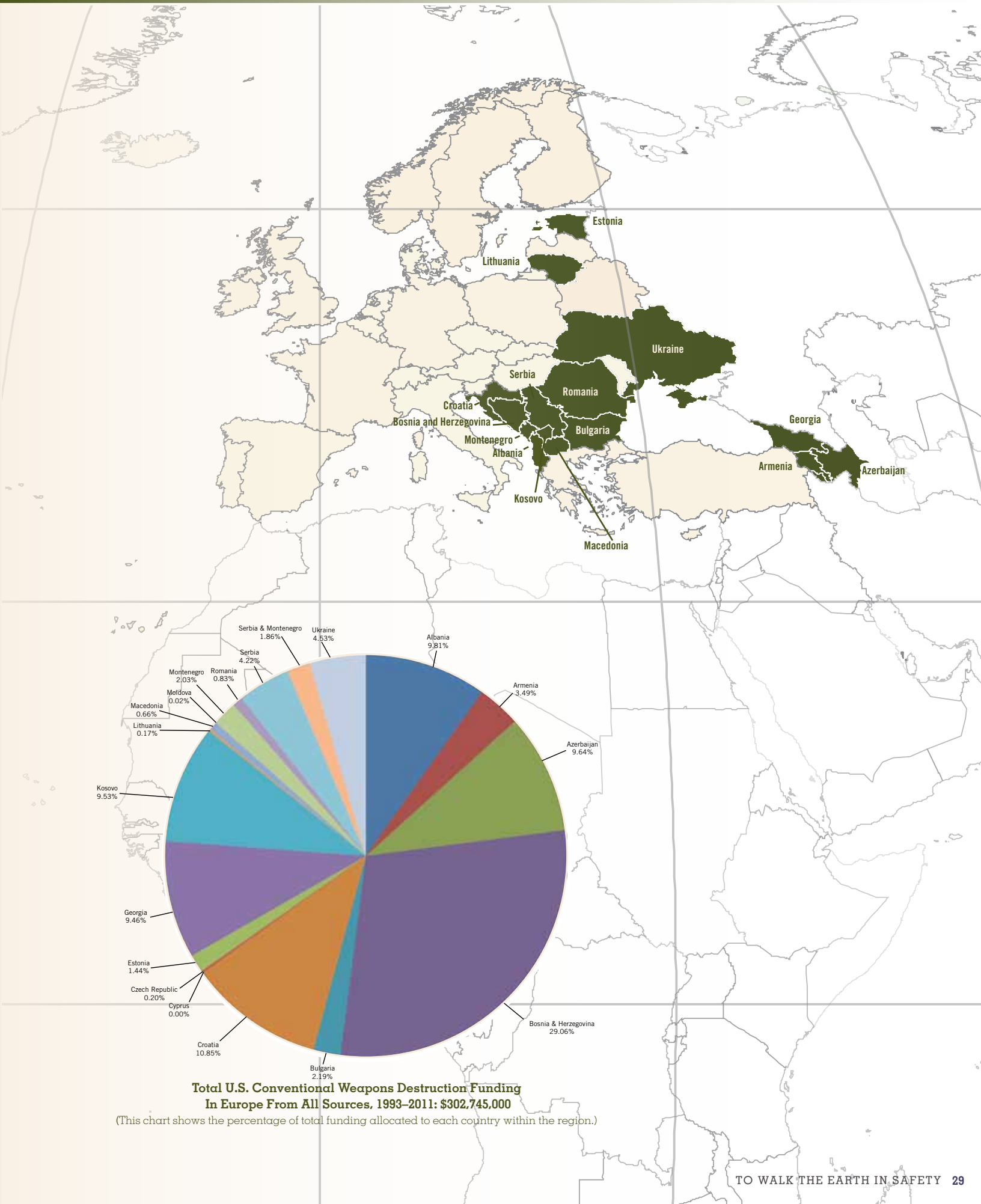
Originally endorsed by the U.N. Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action on 26 September 2001, IMAS has evolved from its introduction in March 1997. As new standards are approved and as changes are made to existing standards, the IMAS are amended by technical committees coordinated by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). UNMAS is responsible for developing and maintaining IMAS, and the latest, up-to-date series are available online at <http://bit.ly/JL89Dd>. Additionally, online support is offered by GICHD (<http://bit.ly/gichdimas>) and UNMAS (<http://mineaction.org>).

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Europe is the second smallest continent and contains just over one-tenth of the world's population. Starting with the economic cooperation among six countries after World War II, the European Union now includes 27 nations. Founded in 1949, NATO includes 28 member states of which 26 are European. Since the break-up of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the 1990s, Eastern Europe has undergone extensive transitions. Explosive remnants of war, as well as stockpiles of arms and aging munitions dating back to WWII, the Cold War, and the Yugoslavian conflict, remain the focus of destruction and clearance efforts. Now largely “mine-impact free” as a result of U.S. and international assistance, these efforts focus on minimizing illicit arms proliferation and removing threats to civilians living near military depots, several of which exploded with catastrophic consequences in recent years. With NATO support, the largest arms destruction project in history continues apace in Ukraine. Landmine and explosive remnants of war clearance continues in some countries in the Balkans and Baltics. In November 2011, the Abkhaz region of Georgia declared itself “mine-free.”

A team from Sterling International with local Montenegrin partners, working under a subcontract to ArmorGroup North America with funding from PM/WRA, with the last BL-755 cluster bomb in Montenegrin government stocks. It was destroyed 5 October 2010, making the country cluster-bomb safe.
Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.





**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding
In Europe From All Sources, 1993–2011: \$302,745,000**

(This chart shows the percentage of total funding allocated to each country within the region.)

Albania

From the end of World War II until his death in 1985, Enver Hoxha's regime in Albania manufactured and imported vast quantities of arms and munitions that were stockpiled, often in poorly built structures, around the country. In the government transitions of the late 1990s, widespread looting of military depots resulted in the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and abandoned ordnance throughout the country. Additionally, along its border with Kosovo, Albania faced contamination from landmines and explosive remnants of war generated by the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the Kosovo crisis in 1998–1999. Made possible in large part by U.S. support channeled through the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance) and coordination by the Albanian Mine and Munitions Coordination Office (formerly the Office Albanian Mine Action Executive), Albania declared itself mine free in October 2009.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$5,677,151 to ITF and to NATO Support Agency (NSPA, formerly NATO Maintenance and Supply, or NAMSA). A portion of these funds was used to conduct clearance at two of Albania's 19 unexploded ordnance (UXO) Hot Spots, former Albanian artillery ranges and UXO disposal sites that now pose a hazard to civilians living in proximity to them. ITF worked with its implementing partners Sterling International and DanChurchAid to make these two Hot Spots safer. Funding was also granted to ITF to continue searching for and clearing UXO (much of it buried deep in the ground) remaining from the 2008 massive explosion at the Gërdec munitions-handling site where many Albanians were killed or injured. ArmorGroup North America began this clean-up task in 2008 under a PM/WRA contract, awarding subcontracts to Sterling International in partnership with EOD Solutions. When ITF assumed the task in 2011, it elected to retain Sterling International's and EOD Solutions' proven expertise at the site. U.S. Government-supplied equipment from previous work by ArmorGroup North America was transferred to ITF to complete these projects.

PM/WRA also funded NSPA to continue its work for a second year helping the Albanian government's *Uzina e Lëndëve Plasës Mjekës* (ULP Mjekes) factory to manage, modernize, demilitarize, and as necessary, destroy excess and aging munitions. This second year of the project resulted in the destruction of 3,597 tons of 120-millimeter mortar shells, anti-vehicle mines, 122-millimeter artillery shells, and 14.5-millimeter small arms ammunition rounds. If PM/WRA can sustain its current level of annual funding for two more years, a total of 16,000 tons of excess Albanian munitions will be destroyed, and the Albanian people will be considerably safer as a result.

At the request of the U.S. Embassy in Tirana and through coordination with PM/WRA, the Small Arms Light Weapons Pro-



John Stevens from PM/WRA visits an Ammunition Hot Spot in Albania funded by PM/WRA through a grant to the ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF). ITF contracted the task to Sterling International, which sub-contracted the clearance to DanChurchAid.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

gram of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) assessment and a technical level seminar in Albania in February 2011. During the assessment, the team provided recommendations at five ammunition depots concerning suitability and specific requirements to upgrade selected depots to meet international standards for the long-term storage of conventional ammunition. The technical level seminar oriented 27 participating ammunition technical workers to the international best practices for PSSM of conventional arms, ammunition, and explosives.

Also in 2011, the U.S. European Command Humanitarian Mine Action Program (USEUCOM HMA) conducted the third phase of a multi-year, train-the-trainer program to help the Albanian Armed Forces Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) program establish an effective command-and-control structure. Assessments and training to improve current EOD procedures, recruiting and training, standard operating procedure development, internal certification, sustainability, and operation safety were initiated as a part of the project. USEUCOM HMA's total mission cost was \$11,000.

Armenia

Armenia has minefields resulting from the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Armenian officials have commented that this land cannot be cleared until the conflict is resolved. Armenia also has an unknown amount of stockpiled mines remaining from the Soviet era.

In FY2011, the Humanitarian Demining Training Center deployed two training specialists to Armenia to assess demining assistance opportunities in training and education. Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid funded the travel costs, totaling \$8,379.

Also in FY2011, the Leahy War Victims Fund of the U.S. Agency for International Development began a new program to provide meaningful employment opportunities for persons with disabilities in Armenia, providing \$1 million for efforts that will engage the public and private sectors to develop innovative employment models in five provinces: Ararat, Gegharkunik, Lori, Shirak, and Yerevan.

Azerbaijan

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict left landmines and explosive remnants of war contamination in Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) estimates that landmines have caused 1,400 casualties since 1988. A Landmine Impact Survey revealed that 18 of Azerbaijan's 65 districts are mine-affected, and the majority of affected districts are in Western and Northwestern Azerbaijan in the Fizuli region and in Agstafa near a former Soviet military base. In addition, abandoned stockpiles of aging Soviet munitions and unexploded ordnance (UXO) pose risks to civilians in Azerbaijan.

From FY2000–2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$21,988,000 to ANAMA for clearance training and equipment and the expansion of humanitarian demining teams, including mine-detection dog teams.

In FY2011, PM/WRA provided \$365,000 to the NATO's Partnership for Peace Trust Fund Project to help fund the first year of a three-year clearance project. ANAMA, the national implementing partner, used the funds to begin clearance of mines and UXO from 19 square kilometers (more than 7 square miles) of a former Soviet military testing and training area in Northwest Azerbaijan. The United States is the lead international donor, and the Azerbaijani government is providing half of the total amount of funding for these clearance efforts.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina emerged from its 1992–1995 conflict as the most landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminated country in the Balkans.

In FY2010 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) allocated \$1,151,000

for Sterling International to demilitarize excess and aging stockpiles of arms and munitions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These FY2010 funds were obligated in anticipation of an immediate host-government decision to proceed with this project. Following the Bosnia and Herzegovina government's approval in 2011, Sterling International began the first phase of destruction of 6,000 tons of approximately 20,000 total tons of stockpiled munitions, including cluster and G-class munitions such as white phosphorus, and 67,000 excess small arms and light weapons (SA/LW).

In FY2011 PM/WRA granted \$3,185,000 to the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance) to continue long-standing U.S.-supported humanitarian mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Clearance efforts were contracted by ITF to Bosnian demining companies. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center



Steel and copper casings pulled apart from artillery shells that were deteriorating or were in excess of Bosnia and Herzegovina's security needs are stacked at the Unis Pretis facility on the outskirts of Sarajevo. The casings will be recycled and sold for their metal to partially offset the cost of destruction.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

(BHMAL), and ITF provided oversight. PM/WRA funding also enabled Southpac Consulting Ltd. to continue examining the ability of Bosnian firms to provide mine-clearance services that meet International Mine Action Standards. In 2011 according to BHMAL, 145 technical surveys and 131 clearance tasks were implemented, demining 12.69 square kilometers (almost 5 square miles) of land. In this process 1,816 anti-personnel mines, 389 anti-tank mines, 5,346 items of unexploded ordnance, including 59 cluster munitions, were cleared.

At the request of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the SA/LW Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) sent an expert on an OSCE-led assessment visit to Sarajevo, Tuzla, Bihac, and Mostar to assess the need for an OSCE-funded SA/LW and conventional ammunition storage and security-improvement program at seven depots. The DTRA report concluded that a long-term program will provide necessary improvements to bring those sites to OSCE International best-practice standards.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria was declared mine free in 1999 following the clearance of its minefields along its border with Greece. However, it still faces humanitarian, security, and financial challenges stemming from its massive Cold War-era stockpiles of conventional arms and munitions.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$2.5 million to the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance), for clearance of unexploded ordnance (UXO) after Bulgaria agreed to destroy 500 of its excess SA-7 man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and 500 MANPADS grip stocks. ITF's work focused on the destruction of UXO in and around the Bulgarian military's Chelopechene depot near Sofia, which experienced catastrophic explosions in 2008. ITF contracted Sterling International to detect and clear UXO on surface and subsurface areas, and contracted the Montenegrin-based Regional Center for Underwater Demining (RCUD) to find and clear UXO that had dispersed from the explosions into an adjoining river, ponds, and part of a reservoir. The underwater UXO clearance was completed in November 2011 and quality assured by a Slovenian firm, P.E.D. Sava d.o.o., that was also contracted by the ITF under the PM/WRA grant. Sterling International is expected to successfully complete the terrestrial clearance in July 2012.

Croatia

Croatia remains the second-most mine-affected country in the region as a result of mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination from the Yugoslav Wars in the 1990s. Despite having a very strong national mine-action program, residents of Croatia remain at risk and the United States continues to provide support for Croatia to clear high-priority areas needed for



During the war the unique soil in Croatia where maraschino cherries are grown was polluted with landmines. With the assistance of PM/WRA working with ITF Enhancing Human Security, and in cooperation with the Croatia Mine Action Center, the land is once again safe and productive.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

residential or economic purposes. However, mines are not the only risk to civilians in Croatia. Residents who live in proximity to some military munitions depots are also increasingly at-risk from aging and excess munitions often in legacy facilities inherited by Croatia. In September 2011 a brush fire caused a munitions depot near the town of Knin to explode, resulting in the destruction of the depot and the temporary evacuation of villages in the proximity. The Croatian Ministry of Defense (MOD) had scheduled this depot for closure later that year. The MOD is now supervising the cleanup of UXO at that site and environs.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$1 million to MOD to destroy 71 of its outdated SA-7 man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and up to 17,000 tons of its surplus, aging munitions, as well as improve the security features at three long-term storage sites, bringing them closer to NATO standards. U.S.-Croatia initiatives in previous years led to the destruction of 929 of its obsolete MANPADS, thereby reducing Croatia's storage and security burden.

In FY2011, PM/WRA also granted \$2,546,848 to the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims

Assistance); \$1.5 million of this funding is reserved for the destruction of 3,700 tons of Croatia's aging stockpiled munitions. The remaining \$1,046,848 supported technical surveys and mine clearance in Osijek-Baranja, Vukovarsko-Srijemska, and Karlovac counties, which was conducted by Croatian demining firms contracted by ITF.

Estonia

Sea mines and water-borne unexploded ordnance (UXO) placed in the Baltic Sea and in the Gulf of Finland during World Wars I and II still affect maritime commerce and recreation off the coast of Estonia. Likewise, UXO from World Wars I and II and from the period of Soviet occupation are commonly found in Estonian forests and cities, causing a number of deaths and injuries every year. The problem is sufficiently severe that all Estonian schools teach a mandatory course on UXO safety. From FY1999 through FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2,499,000 for clearance efforts.

In FY2011, U.S. European Command Humanitarian Mine Action Program (USEUCOM HMA) conducted a mine-risk education (MRE) train-the-trainer course for the Estonian Rescue Board (ERB) and provided some demining equipment. Five hospital corpsmen from U.S. naval hospitals Sigonella and Naples trained 17 ERB explosive-ordnance disposal chiefs, deputy chiefs, MRE program managers and instructors, and four regional bomb groups on a national MRE strategy using mass communications. As a result of the training, USEUCOM-funded MRE video segments were shown at local movie theaters, linked to pop-up internet banners, and aired on television. Hundreds of thousands of additional Estonian citizens have received landmine/UXO awareness education as a result. USEUCOM funds also provided 15 ground-penetrating radar detectors, compact UXO detectors, large search heads, software and training. The total mission cost was \$225,000.

The Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction

Instability and humanitarian disasters resulting from the illicit proliferation of weapons and accidental explosions of stockpiles filled with aged, deteriorating munitions, respectively, can destabilize individual countries or entire regions. The Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative is a coordinated and comprehensive effort to eliminate threats posed by decrepit, excess, dangerously stored or poorly secured, unstable, or otherwise hazardous stockpiles of conventional weapons and munitions in Southeast Europe. RASR engages the expertise of the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance), NATO Support Agency (NSPA, formerly NATO Maintenance and Supply, or NAMS), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, RACVIAC Center for Security Cooperation, South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Small Arms Survey, Swiss Implementation and Verification Unit of the Swiss Army, and the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA).

RASR held its inaugural workshop in Zagreb, Croatia in May 2009. Southeast Europe government officials who have authority for the management of their countries' stockpiles were invited along with officials from relevant donor government agencies and various experts on arms and munitions issues. As a result of this workshop, RASR identified the following five priority issues related to stockpile reduction:

1. National and regional policy
2. Infrastructure
3. Training, education, and capacity building
4. Sharing of best practices and other information
5. Standardization of munitions classifications, surveillance systems, and points of contact

The inaugural workshop was followed by four more workshops between 2009 and 2012. The fourth and fifth RASR Workshops were held in Ljubljana, Slovenia and Dures, Albania, and featured visits to military munitions testing and demilitarization facilities. Representatives from the United States and European states have participated in one or more of these RASR workshops, which provide opportunities to network and build professional relationships, share practices and lessons learned, encourage regional stockpile reduction efforts that leverage economies of scale, obtain information on technical and financial assistance, and contribute to regional stability.

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Georgia

Landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Georgia remains around former Soviet Union military bases and along its administrative boundary lines with the occupied territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. In 2008, after a week of fighting between Georgian and Russian forces in South Ossetia, 20 square kilometers (almost 5,000 acres) of land between the cities of Gori and Tskhinvali was contaminated by additional cluster munitions. In addition, Georgia also faces threats from stockpiles of old and deteriorating munitions remaining from Soviet times.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$1,158,207 to fund the following international clearance efforts in Georgia:

- The HALO Trust (HALO) received support to continue technical survey and clearance of the high-priority minefields remaining from the Soviet era.
- HALO also received funding to finish survey and clearance of ERW, landmines, and abandoned munitions in the Abkhazia region.
- DELTA (State Military Scientific-Technical Center), a national Georgian entity, received a grant to assist with the destruction of excess and aging conventional munitions.

In November 2011, as a result of efforts supported by PM/WRA funding, HALO declared all 336 known minefields in the Abkhazia region to be mine-free.

Kosovo

Kosovo was contaminated in the 1990s by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of conflicts between the Kosovo Liberation Army and the army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), and by NATO airstrikes on FRY forces. In addition, unexploded ordnance (UXO) from World War II were found in Kosovo.

From the conclusion of the conflict in 1999 through FY2010, the United States provided more than \$28 million in mine-action assistance to Kosovo, much of it through grants to the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly known as the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance). This assistance, coupled with that of other donors, resulted in most of Kosovo being cleared of landmines and ERW. The humanitarian demining arm of the Kosovo Security Force (KSF) has received significant training and equipment. Some rural areas with little or no permanent habitation, but where hunting and forestry take place, remain contaminated by vestigial mines and UXO.

In FY2011, PM/WRA provided \$450,000 in a grant to ITF, which contracted local demining companies to clear remaining landmines and explosive remnants of war in 62 hazardous areas and to verify 56 other suspected hazardous areas throughout the country. This grant also included assistance to the KSF's humanitarian demining operations with mine-detection dog teams based in Bosnia.

Lithuania

Though there are no known remaining mined areas, Lithuania is still affected by scattered unexploded ordnance generated by combat during World War II. In addition, some of the arms and conventional munitions stockpiled by the Lithuanian armed forces are excess to their national security needs.

In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$500,000 to the Slovenian-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance) to support the Lithuanian Ministry of National Defense's efforts to begin destruction of these excess conventional weapons and munitions. The destruction phase of the project was completed in 2011 with the collaboration of the Czech Ministry of Defense. The warehouse upgrade is scheduled to be completed in 2012.



Paul D. Wohlers, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Macedonia, greets divers working on underwater demining.

Photo courtesy of Lindinta Ahmeti, U.S. Embassy, Skopje.

Macedonia

World Wars I and II and clashes in 2001 between government forces and ethnic Albanian insurgents left landmine and explosive remnants of war contamination in Macedonia. Resulting in part from United States' assistance in clearance efforts, Macedonia became mine impact-free in September 2006. For several years the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) also provided grants to ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance) for the training and equipping of scuba divers from Macedonia's Protection and Rescue Directorate, which enabled them to safely remove several tons of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and clear tens of thousands of square meters of lake bottom in the process. On March 22, 2012, the U.S. Embassy in Skopje, representatives from ITF, and the government of Macedonia held a ceremony on the banks of Lake Ohrid to commemorate the successful con-

clusion of U.S. assistance, using the last of its FY2010 funds to help Macedonia clear underwater UXO. The ceremony also marked Macedonia's achievement of the national capacity to clear the remaining underwater hazards on its own.

Following significant decreases in the size of the Macedonian army between 2007 and 2011, the Macedonian government began reducing its stockpiles of excess arms and munitions. In March 2011, in response to a request from the Macedonian Ministry of Defense, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency led a U.S. Government inter-agency team, including an officer from PM/WRA, to assess the state of Macedonia's military depots and their contents. Following the assessment, the team immediately briefed the Macedonian Ministry of Defense on its findings.

Montenegro

Despite contamination from explosive remnants of war (ERW) from World War I and II, and unexploded ordnance and landmines from the conflicts surrounding the breakup of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Montenegro is largely mine-impact free today, thanks to the international donor community and the United States in particular. However, the emerging post-Cold War threat posed by stockpiles of excess small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and deteriorating munitions now endangers Montenegrins who live in proximity to military depots, and consequently the United States has been helping to confront this newer challenge.

From FY2007–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided more than \$6.4 million to international organizations for demining and conventional weapons and munitions destruction programs in Montenegro. In February 2010, in coordination with PM/WRA and at the request of the Office of Defense Cooperation at the U.S. Embassy in Podgorica, a Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) team conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) assessment at five stockpile sites containing ammunition and

U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF), managed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), has been the foundation of United States' efforts to respond to the needs of civilian victims of conflict in war-affected developing countries since its creation in 1989. The LWVF provides a dedicated source of financial and technical assistance for people living with disabilities, particularly those who have sustained mobility-related injuries from explosive remnants of war (ERW), anti-personnel landmines, and other direct and indirect causes of disability, including preventable diseases that might result from interrupted immunization campaigns. To date, the LWVF has provided more than \$194 million in assistance to more than 40 countries.

Over time, the scope of the LWVF has expanded from its original focus on delivering immediate care to include myriad development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve, as well as establishing the foundations for sustainable services in developing countries. It contributes to the design and enforcement of international standards to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are competent. In addition, the LWVF ensures that treatment and equipment are used effectively to increase the mobility of people with disabilities around the world.

In FY2011, the LWVF contributed to programs in Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam, as well as numerous regional and international initiatives spanning multiple countries.

Moreover, through two other programs specifically focused on helping wheelchair users (some disabled as a result of ERW), as well as a broader cohort of people with disabilities, USAID provided an additional \$10 million in FY2011 in more than 30 countries, including Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe.

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weapons belonging to both the Montenegrin Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior. The DTRA team gave recommendations on the safe storage of conventional ammunition, priorities for ammunition/weapons destruction, and a plan for PM/WRA engagement in Montenegro.

In FY2011, PM/WRA granted \$1.75 million to the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance), which contracted Sterling International to demilitarize and destroy 1,300 tons of aging munitions. The Montenegrin Ministry of Defense will use funds generated by scrap metal and other substances remaining from the deactivation of these munitions to improve the PSSM of its remaining arms and munitions and to further support munitions destruction. In addition, ArmorGroup North America transferred equipment from a previous PM/WRA contract to ITF to support Sterling International's munitions destruction efforts.

Romania

Extensive defense industry and excess weapons stockpiles still remain in Romania from Nicolae Ceausescu's regime (1965–1989) in Soviet times. As a result, Romania is working toward compliance with international arms-control standards, including improving police capacity and stockpile management.

At the request of the Romanian Ministry of Defense (MOD) and the U.S. Embassy, the Small Arms Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency conducted a SA/LW physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) technical seminar in Bucharest, Romania from 8–12 November 2010. The technical ammunition seminar was jointly sponsored by the Office of Defense Cooperation and the Romanian Joint Logistics Command (JLC) in Bucharest for 33 unit commanders and senior leaders from ammunition storage units throughout Romania. The seminar culminated in a practical exercise at a nearby ammunition storage site.

The U.S. European Command Humanitarian Mine Action Program conducted a demolitions operations train-the-trainer course for the MOD JLC. Four explosive-ordnance disposal (EOD) technicians from the 702nd EOD Company, U.S. Army Europe, trained 26 JLC EOD technicians to significantly enhance their demolition operations capacity while conducting safer and more effective demolition procedures. As a result of the training, JLC raised its 60-kilogram single-demolition shot limit to 400 kilograms. This new limit allows for more efficient explosive remnants of war destruction and gives JLC the ability to start the process of destroying their 50,000 metric tons (about 55,116 tons) of excess stockpiled munitions. The total cost of this mission was \$150,000.

Serbia

Some landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) still contaminate parts of Serbia as a result of conflicts surrounding the break-up of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the 1990s.



A warning sign at the edge of woods infested with explosive remnants of war in Serbia. The Cyrillic lettering at the top provides a warning in Serbian while the Latin lettering at the bottom warns ethnic Albanians.

Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

NATO's air strikes on Serbia to end ethnic cleansing in Kosovo in 1999 left additional ERW contamination. Through clearance efforts, the extensive landmines along Serbia's border with Croatia were cleared in 2009. However, some mine-affected areas still remain along the border with Kosovo.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$1,275,000 to the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly known as the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance) to undertake humanitarian mine action and battle-area clearance as well as a pilot physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) project. Within the ITF grant, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), was provided a subaward to supervise landmine clearance conducted by Serbian firms. The grant also funded training and PSSM assessment for the Serbian Ministry of Defense. ITF used previously unspent PM/WRA funds to conduct additional cluster-munitions clearance in Serbia.

At the request of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Small Arms Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) provided one expert to an OSCE-led visit to Belgrade, Serbia in September 2011 to assess the need for an OSCE-funded conventional ammunition assistance project at four ammunition sites in Serbia. The DTRA SA/LW expert provided technical expertise during the mission and assisted in the production of the report completed by OSCE's Conflict Prevention Center.

Ukraine

Ukraine is working to destroy excess stockpiles of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions under a U.S.-led NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) project. In addition to the United States and the European Union, the following 17 donor countries have made financial contributions to the project: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

This is one of the largest weapons and munitions destruction projects in history, and represents the largest PfP project undertaken by NATO. The project is in response to Ukraine's request for help in eliminating 133,000 tons of munitions and 1.5 million SA/LW. The stockpiles, mainly dating from the Soviet era, pose a potential proliferation risk and are a threat to public safety and the environment. From 2006 to 2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided more than \$12 million to support Phase I of this project, which was completed in May 2011. A total of 15,000 tons of munitions, 400,000 SA/LW, and 1,000 man-portable air-defense systems were destroyed during Phase I. The NATO Support Agency (NSPA, formerly the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency, or NAMS) executed these weapons destruction efforts on behalf of donor states.

In FY2011 the U.S. agreed to continue as the lead nation for Phase II of this project and began preparations with NSPA and the government of Ukraine in June 2011. Phase II involves the destruction of 366,000 SA/LW and 76,000 tons of munitions. PM/WRA provided \$3.1 million to support the destruction of 5,000 tons of munitions and 83,182 SA/LW in FY2011. Phase II destruction activities commenced in April 2012.



U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center

The United States Department of Defense's (DOD) Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) is located at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and is the training and information center for the DOD U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program. Established in 1996, HDTC trains and prepares U.S. forces for overseas deployment in support of DoD HMA strategy to provide training and education in explosive remnants of war (ERW) disposal. Training is provided to partner nations accepted into the U.S. Government (USG) HMA program.

Training at HDTC develops the ability of U.S. forces to provide ERW disposal instruction in a train-the-trainer format, with emphasis on the operational procedures and practices of the partner nation's HMA program. Training is conducted in accordance with USG law, policy, and the International Mine Action Standards. Upon completion of the two-week HMA Basic Course, students are required to demonstrate proficiency in subjects ranging from basic deminer tasks in ERW disposal to HMA program management.

U.S. forces attending HDTC use Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funding to attend HMA courses, conduct partner-nation training and pre-deployment surveys, and HMA training operations. HDTC is funded via OHDACA appropriation. Since its inception, HDTC graduates have performed train-the-trainer missions in 40 nations supporting the U.S. Africa Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and U.S. Southern Command HMA programs.

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REGIONAL PROGRAMS

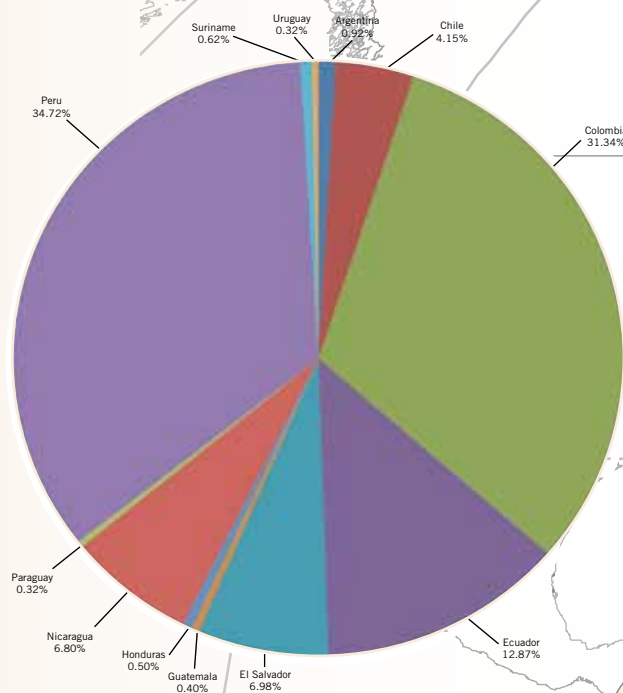
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SA/LW in Latin America 43

Latin America is home to almost 10 percent of the world's population and covers approximately 14 percent of the world's land area, extending from the deserts of Mexico through the Strait of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego. The region has experienced much violence over the past 50 years, from border disputes and civil wars to conflicts with internal armed groups. Security challenges and increases in recent violence largely are due to transnational organized crime, illicit arms dealing, and drug trafficking. Improved security and maintenance of arms stockpiles in some countries has helped to reduce violence and unintended explosions that affect surrounding communities. While Peru aims to be "mine free" by 2017, only several years ago, in 2005 and 2006, Colombia had the most new mine victims in the world, a devastating 1,100 per year. Colombia continues to have among the highest incident rates of new mine victims in the world.

Children participating in a mine-risk education program in San Jacinto, Colombia.
Photo courtesy of OAS/Carl Case.





**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding
In Latin America From All Sources, 1993–2011: \$63,936,000**

(This chart shows the percentage of total funding allocated to each country within the region.)



Chile

Landmines remain along Chile's borders from tensions with Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru during Augusto Pinochet's regime in the 1970s. According to the *Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor*, as of 31 March 2011, Chile reported that 143 of its original 199 mined areas in 17 municipalities remained to be cleared.

In cooperation with the Chilean National Demining Commission, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) continued an operational field evaluation of one Multi-Tooled Excavator and five Air Spade® demining digging tools in FY2011. These technologies represent a \$450,000 investment to augment Chilean mine-clearance activities. The excavator cleared 176 anti-tank (AT) and anti-personnel (AP) mines from 13,000 cubic meters (17,003 cubic yards) of sediment in challenging riverbeds. The current objective is a dry creek bed located next to a busy highway, containing the deep, jumbled washout of a mixed low-metal AT and AP minefield. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.

Colombia

Frequent armed conflicts between Colombia and non-state illegal armed groups, particularly the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC), designated a terrorist organization by the U.S. Government, have left unknown amounts of landmine and explosive remnants of war contamination throughout the country. Unsecured munitions and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) stockpiles also present risks throughout the region. Anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines, as well as improvised explosive devices, have been laid by terrorist groups along routes used by government forces, around their camps, and around schools, civilian routes, water resources, bridges, housing areas, and illicit crop cultivations, also contributing to the internally displaced people rate. In 2005 and 2006, there were 1,100 new landmine victims each year in Colombia, the highest mine casualty rate in the world. In 2007 and 2008, casualties decreased to below 900 each year, halting a decade-long upward trend but still remaining among the highest in the world. According to the *Landmine & Cluster Munitions Monitor*, in 2009 and 2010 respectively, this figure was reduced to 741 and 512 annual casualties.

From FY2006–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$5.9 million in humanitarian mine action (HMA) in Colombia. From FY2005–FY2010, the U.S. Government also provided more than \$5 million in funding for HMA in Colombia through projects overseen by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), including USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund, and U.S. Southern Command.

In FY2011, PM/WRA provided a total of \$2,350,000 to fund the following HMA projects:



The Organization of American States provides mine-risk education in San Jacinto, Colombia.

Photo courtesy of OAS.

- The Organization of American States (OAS) received funding to continue to support the maintenance and development of six emergency response teams.
- *Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia* (Integral Center of Rehabilitation of Colombia, or CIREC) "Seeds of Hope" program was provided support to fund three medical mobile brigades and three new associations. CIREC provides integrated rehabilitation services, as well as medical services, psychosocial support, educational opportunities and direct financial assistance to civilians affected by armed conflict.
- *Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas* (Colombia Campaign to Ban Landmines) received a grant to fund a mine-risk education project in 12 municipalities in Antioquia. The program aims to strengthen the local capacity for mine action by training local authorities, social organizations, and community groups.
- The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development received funding for the Coffeelands Trust, which provided prosthetic/economic/social services to victims in Nariño and Caldas departments.

In addition, in August 2011, at the request of the U.S. Military Group in Bogotá, the SA/LW Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) technical seminar in Colombia. The goals of the seminar were to orient Colombia's operational staff working directly with weapons and munitions to international PSSM best practices. A total of 29 participants from the Colombian army, navy, air force, and police attended.

Also in FY2011, USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund granted \$3.2 million to implementing partners CIREC, *Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje* (National Apprenticeship Service or SENA) and *Fundación Arcángeles* (Archangels Foundation) to provide rehabilitation and vocational services to landmine survivors.

During FY2011 Colombia made some progress toward developing a civilian demining authority that would allow international nongovernmental organizations to operate in Colombia and augment the established military-only emergency response teams funded by PM/WRA through the OAS. Nevertheless, more intensive efforts are needed to overcome remaining impediments.

Ecuador

During a brief conflict between Peru and Ecuador in 1995, border regions on both sides were heavily mined, especially in the provinces of El Oro, Loja, Morona-Santiago, and Zamora-Chinchipe on the Ecuadorian side of the border. These mined areas have hindered economic development in the region. With U.S. assistance, the development of a common demining effort strengthened the relationship between Ecuador and Peru. In addition, Ecuador is working to eliminate excess small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS).

From FY2000–2004, the U.S. Government provided more than \$5 million in funding to support lowland coastal demining efforts. In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$500,000 to the Organization of American (OAS) States to procure replacement humanitarian-demining equipment for Ecuador.

In February 2011, at the request of the U.S. Military Group in Quito, the SA/LW Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) assessed the physical security and stockpile management practices and procedures at Ecuador's storage facilities. In the Galapagos Islands, the team worked with Ecuador's Defense Forces to assess the condition of recently recovered WWII ordnance, while in Quito, the team assessed the facilities of Ecuador's National Police. The objectives of this mission were to provide recommendations on the safe storage of arms, ammunition, and explosives, while also outlining security priorities for implementation.

U.S. Quick Reaction Force

Since 2008, Dyncorp International, a global government-service provider based in Falls Church, Virginia, has been supporting the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) with a Quick Reaction Force (QRF). The State Department's QRF is a deployable team of conventional weapons destruction experts that works in concert with U.S. Embassies and host nations to respond to critical risks posed by explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions, landmines, and other types of explosive hazards. The QRF complements international humanitarian operations and post-conflict stability initiatives in the host nation, allowing them to proceed unhindered by the presence of explosive hazards.

QRF teams have been deployed to Bulgaria, Cyprus, Libya, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts, Tanzania, Tarawa, Uruguay, and Vietnam. After a QRF Assessment Team enters these areas to assess the situation, it develops tentative disposal plans and identifies and coordinates logistics for the QRF Operational Element, which conducts necessary disposal operations. In addition to these operations, QRF mentors and trains local forces on disposal operations and training to safely and effectively handle, store, and dispose of hazards including small arms and light weapons, and man-portable air-defense systems on their own.

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More than 30 individuals, including mine-action personnel from Peru and Ecuador, officials from the Peruvian National Police and Peruvian Army, and Ecuadorian government officials and military officers attended the Peru-Ecuador Binational Workshop for Management in Humanitarian Demining in Lima, Peru in August 2011. The workshop was jointly sponsored by the U.S. Southern Command through the U.S. Embassy in Peru and the Peruvian government's Ministry of Foreign Relations and mine-action office, CONTRAMINAS. Faculty from JMU's CISR and College of Business provided management training as part of the workshop. Photo courtesy of CISR/Suzanne Fiederlein.

Also in FY2011, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in cooperation with the National Demining Center of Ecuador, the Ecuadorian Army Demining Command, and the OAS continued a technology evaluation of Long-handled Tools, valued at \$7,000, along the Ecuador-Peru border. The hand-held power tools are a logistically sustainable and efficient system that assists deminers with the clearance of access lanes in the dense jungle. Additional technology—an orbital sifter and crusher—valued at \$235,000 began operations in FY2011 to clear mines from a dry riverbed. The low-metal mines are dispersed among mine-sized rocks, which are themselves capable of triggering standard mine detectors. The equipment sifted soil from 7,700 square meters (almost two acres) of soil. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.

Peru



The five Peruvian departments of Amazonas, Cajamarca, Loreto, Piura, and Tumbes were mined during a brief conflict between Peru and Ecuador in 1995. The most heavily-mined section of the border is the area known as the *Cordillera del Condor*, which was the center of the border conflict. Anti-personnel mines were also emplaced during the 1980s and 1990s to protect critical infrastructure against attacks from subversive movements, such as *Sendero Luminoso* (Shining Path, or SL). More recently, SL has used homemade improvised explosive devices and booby traps against security forces in the drug-producing Apurimac and Ene River Valley. In response to these challenges, Peru's humanitarian mine-action (HMA) goals include increasing the security and social harmony in areas affected by landmines and offering assistance to mine victims.

From FY2000–FY2005, the U.S. Government granted \$5 million in HMA funding to clear contamination remaining from internal conflicts between 1980 and 2000. From FY2008–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$4,820,000 to further build national capacity and support clearance efforts and victim assistance.

In FY2011, PM/WRA provided \$2 million for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining, and related programs as follows:

- The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development (Polus) received an HMA operational grant in Peru. Polus awarded a subcontract to RONCO Consulting Corporation to fund three technical experts for 12 months to develop national capacity. One technical expert was assigned to the *Centro Peruano de Acción contra las Minas Antipersonales* (The Peruvian Mine Action Center or CONTRAMINAS), the second to the training centers at Bagua Grande and Chiclayo to support military and police-force training, and the third to monitor field operations.
- Polus was also awarded a grant for a two-year victim-assistance survey and rehabilitation package. The survey of needs was to find scattered mine victims in Peru dating back many years and provide physical, social, and economic assistance to victims.

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Caribbean Islands

The illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) heightens regional instability and contributes to increases in violent crime in the Caribbean region.

In efforts to combat trafficking of SA/LW in the region, in FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in



The Presidents of Ecuador and Peru meet with Peruvian deminers at Chiclayo, pledging cooperation on demining. Chiclayo is the site of a training center funded by PM/WRA.

Photo courtesy of Ed Trimakas, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$725,000 to the United Nations Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLiREC) to fund the first part of a two-year project to destroy surplus, obsolete, and unstable SA/LW and munitions. The project also provided physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) for remaining stockpiles. In FY2011, UNLiREC focused on Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. In FY2012, PM/WRA plans to fund the second part of the project, in the Bahamas, Belize, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

In July 2011, at the request of U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) and the U.S. Department of State (DOS), the SA/LW Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) organized the Combating Illicit Trafficking of SA/LW in the Caribbean: Stockpile Management and Destruction Conference at USSOUTHCOM headquarters in Doral, Florida. The conference educated individuals who work directly with arms, ammunition, and explosives in international PSSM best practices. Conference attendees included representatives from Antigua and Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. The conference agenda also included presentations by PM/WRA; the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; the U.S.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; the Organization of American States; the U.S. Caribbean Command Implementation Agency for Crime and Security; and UNLiREC.

In addition, in FY2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund (USAID/LWVF) provided \$1.5 million to Handicap International and Healing Hands for Haiti to design and implement a rehabilitation training program for 30 Haitian technicians. USAID/LWVF also granted \$500,000 to the International Foundation for Electoral Systems to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in the 2012 election in the Dominican Republic.

SA/LW Program in Latin America

Precipitated by the transnational drug trade, small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) trafficking continues to cause violent crime and instability throughout Latin America. In response to these challenges, the SA/LW Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) organized the following physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) seminars throughout the region in FY2011 to educate senior decision-makers in international PSSM best practices:

- Belize—From 4 February–11 March 2011, a PSSM executive seminar was conducted





for four participants at the request of the U.S. Military Liaison Office.

- El Salvador—At the request of U.S. Southern Command and the U.S. Military Group in San Salvador, a PSSM executive seminar was organized in November–December 2010 in El Salvador. Additionally, two PSSM technical seminars were conducted, one in December 2010 and the other April 2011. A total of 90 participants attended the three seminars.
- Paraguay—In March 2011, at the request of the U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation, a PSSM executive seminar was organized for 23 participants in Paraguay. In addition, at the request of the U.S. Military Liaison Office and Guyana's Defense Forces, the SA/LW Program of DTRA conducted an assessment visit to Guyana in May 2011. The team assessed PSSM practices and procedures used at a newly constructed ammunition storage facility. They also provided recommendations on the safe storage of ammunition and explosives and outlined security priorities for implementation.



Peruvian Air Base No. 6 in Chiclayo, showing where Peruvian President Ollanta Humala and Ecuadorian President Rafael Correa visited deminers who attended the U.S.-funded demining school in nearby Pimentel.

Photo courtesy of Dave Bruce/RONCO.

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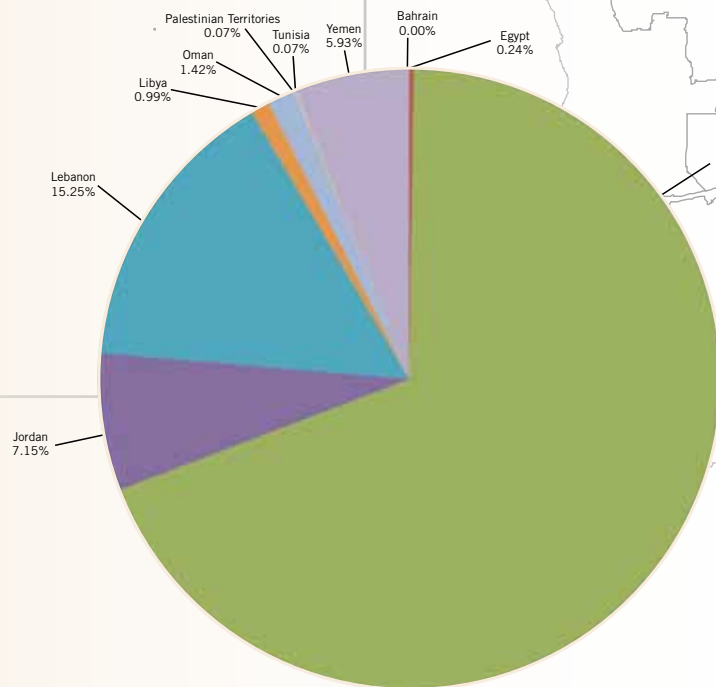
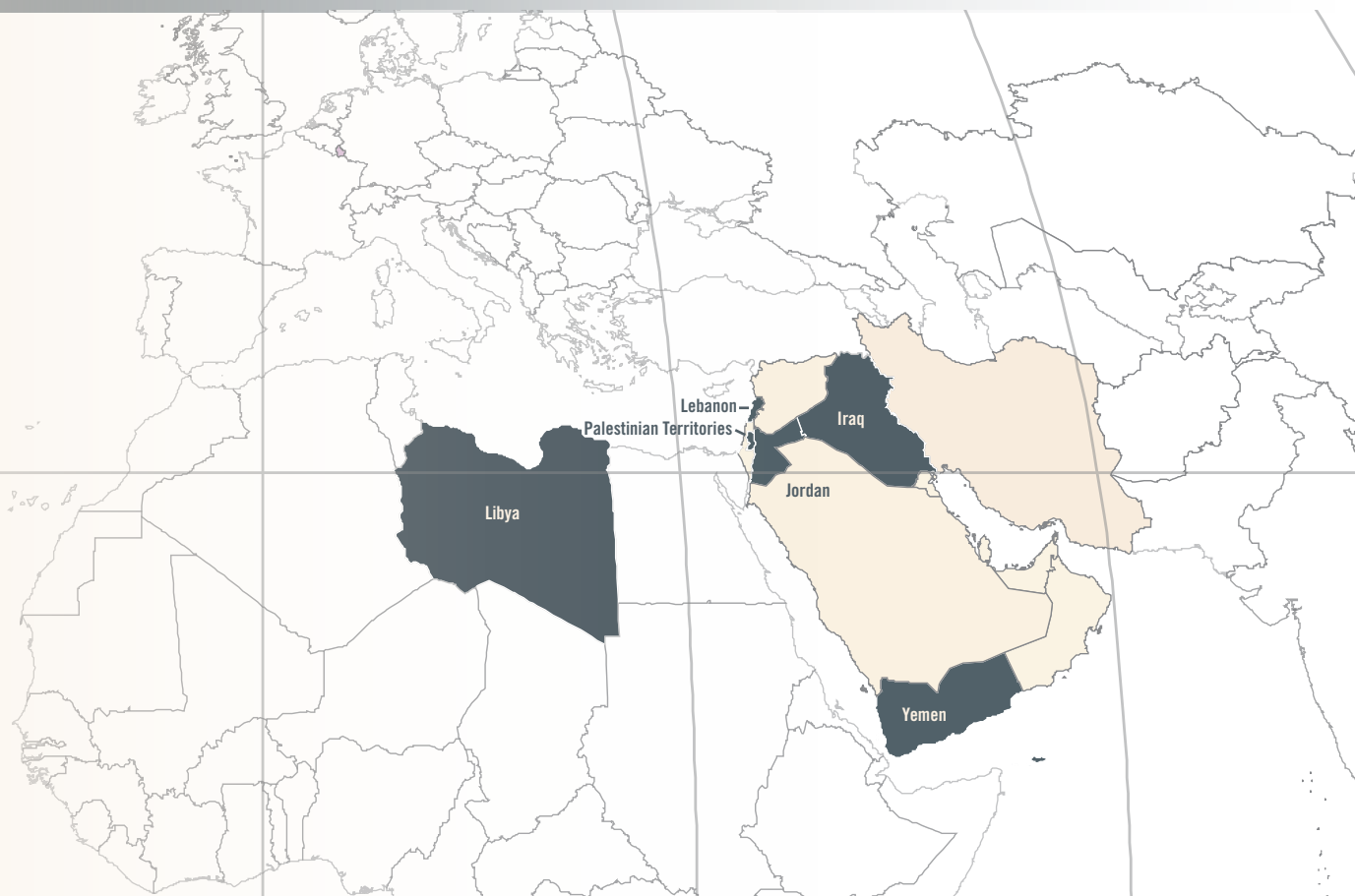
REGIONAL PROGRAMS

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The arid climate of the Middle East is home to approximately 5 percent of the world's population and is the birthplace of three major world religions. The relative wealth of the resource-rich economies of Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates sharply contrasts with the neighboring mineral-poor or conflict-embroiled economies of Iraq or Yemen. The region has been plagued by recent civil wars, border disputes, and internal unrest, and explosive remnants of these conflicts continue to affect the daily lives of residents. In contrast, in April 2012, Jordan announced that it is "minefield free." It is the first country in the Middle East to declare this status.

Participants of the Pathways to Resilience Psycho-social Rehabilitation Workshop held in Lebanon in May 2011 participate in a small group activity. The PM/WRA-sponsored workshop was implemented by James Madison University's Center for International Stabilization and Recovery.
Photo courtesy of CISR.





**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding
In The Middle East From All Sources, 1993-2011: \$304,489,000**

(This chart shows the percentage of total funding allocated to each country within the region.)



Children give an anti-mine performance in Halshoo village, Suleimania governorate, Iraq, where mine-risk education is funded by UNICEF and taught to grades 1 through 9.

Photo courtesy of UN/Bikem Ekberzade.

Iraq

Iraq is severely affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) as a result of several decades of conflict. In spite of progress, at least 1,863 square kilometers (719 square miles) of land are still contaminated, containing as many as 20 million landmines and millions of pieces of UXO. This contamination affects at least 1,670 Iraqi cities, towns, and villages, with most of the contaminated area located on agricultural land, making clearance an economic necessity, as well as a security priority.

Since 2003, the United States has invested more than \$209 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) projects in Iraq aimed at clearance and safe disposal of landmines, UXO, and excess weapons and munitions. The U.S. CWD Program in Iraq aims to protect victims of conflict through innovative risk education and victim-assistance projects, restore access to land and infrastructure by introducing mechanical technologies and mine-detection dogs (MDD), and reinvigorate host-nation development by providing subject-matter experts to conduct an assessment of Iraq's mine-action capabilities.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$22 million to Iraq for CWD programs that cleared landmines and UXO and provided mine-risk education (MRE) as follows:

- Danish Demining Group returned nearly 9 million square meters (almost 3.5 square miles) of land to communities for safe use for agriculture, grazing, infrastructure, and development in Central and Southern Iraq.
- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining received support and funding to conduct an assessment of Iraq's mine-action capabilities and develop a two-to-three year plan for Iraq's training and capacity development.
- Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) received funding to provide operational management, strategic planning, and victim-assistance support. iMMAP delivered five workshops and 13 training courses, successfully training 146 students in information management, data collection, and mapping and 82 rehabilitation technicians who will subsequently treat thousands of landmine, UXO, and improvised explosive-device victims.
- Iraq Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) Central/Southern Iraq received funding to provide clearance services. IMCO returned more than 2.5 million square meters (almost 618 acres) of land to the Iraqi population. In addition, funding supported the IMCO Southern Iraq Compound Relocation. The Al-Zubayr compound was handed over to the Iraqi government near the end of 2011. IMCO relocated to a new compound near the main city of Basra.

- Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) received funding in partnership with IMCO to expand the MDD program in Southern Iraq. MLI and IMCO established the first rehabilitation/vocational training facility in Southern Iraq for landmine/explosive remnants of war survivors.
- MAG (Mines Advisory Group) received funding for Northern and Central Iraq CWD. As a result of minefield and battle-area clearance, MAG returned close to 2 million square meters (494 acres) of land to communities for safe use for agriculture and economic development.
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) received funding to provide technical advisors to the Regional Mine Action Center-South (RMAC-S) to assist RMAC-S in fulfilling its role as a regulatory body that is able to coordinate, monitor, and regulate mine-action activities. This project has enabled RMAC-S to implement a non-technical survey designed to provide a more accurate picture of the mine/ERW situation in Southern Iraq.
- RONCO Consulting Corporation (RONCO) was given funding to provide security services in Iraq. Due to the ongoing security challenges in the country, RONCO continued to provide secure transportation and accommodation in the center and south for all U.S.-funded CWD implementing partners and local staff.
- Spirit of Soccer (SoS) was funded in cooperation with other implementing partners to expand its mine/UXO-risk education projects throughout Iraq. SoS implements innovative projects using soccer as a means to promote mine/UXO messages to children living in regions deemed at high-risk of landmine/ERW contamination.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program, in partnership with MAG, continued evaluations of several excavator sifting attachments, a stand-alone orbital sifter, and a commercial front-loader attachment. The assistance, valued at \$300,000, included support to repair and

improve a vehicle-mounted portable sifting system. To date, the equipment has sifted 86,000 cubic meters (112,484 cubic yards) of contaminated soil and uncovered or destroyed 1,800 mines and pieces of UXO. MAG continues to utilize the equipment in clearing villages and agricultural areas that have been mine-affected for more than 20 years. Though the figures are modest, the equipment consistently locates mines where manual clearance or MDDs are not feasible, and without which MAG would be unable to complete and handover many of the sites. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit: <http://humanitarian-demining.org>.

Jordan

Jordan is contaminated by anti-personnel and anti-vehicle landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a result of the 1948 partition of Palestine, the 1967–1969 Arab-Israeli conflict, the 1970 civil war, and the 1975 conflict with Syria. Most of the concentration is along the northern border with Syria, the western border with Israel, and the eastern border with Iraq. At one point, military records indicated as many as 305,000 mines covering 60 million

square meters (more than 23 square miles). In April 2012, Jordan announced it completed its Article 5 obligations to the *Convention on the Prohibition, Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*.

From FY1996–FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested \$21,771,568 in conventional weapons destruction, including humanitarian mine action in Jordan.

In FY2011, PM/WRA spent \$2,014,568 for the following efforts:

- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) in partnership with Jordan's National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) received funding to support mine clearance along the Syrian border.
- NCDR was funded to support mine-risk education, undertake quality-management operations for demining activities along the Jordan-Syrian border, and continue ERW software and database development.
- NCDR received a grant to support the ERW Senior Managers' Training Course to provide comprehensive training to senior officials from national mine/ERW-action programs in various countries.



James Madison University Professor, Fernando Pargas, conducts class at the Explosive Remnants of War Training Course in Jordan.
Photo courtesy of CISR.

Lebanon

Landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), cluster munitions and other unexploded ordnance (UXO) contaminate Lebanon largely as a result of the 1975 civil war and the Israeli occupation of Lebanon (1982–2000). The conflict between Israel and Hezbollah in the summer of 2006 further exacerbated the situation, resulting in large levels of new cluster munitions and other UXO contamination. In 2003, a Landmine Impact Survey found that Lebanon had 306 communities affected by 933 mine- and UXO-contaminated sites over 137 square kilometers (about 53 square miles) of land.

From FY1998 to FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested more than \$33,593,000 in assistance to Lebanon, \$10 million of which was emergency assistance provided in response to the 2006 conflict. U.S. financial assistance has led to the integration of mine-detection dog (MDD) teams, mechanical flails, and manual deminers in clearance activities by the Lebanese Armed Forces.

In FY2011, PM/WRA invested \$2,225,000 in Lebanon as follows:

- MAG (Mines Advisory Group) received funding to support three battle-area clearance (BAC) teams to clear cluster munitions and other conventional weapons.
- DynCorp received funding to support host-nation capacity-building efforts and implementation of conventional weapons destruction, and to establish and provide oversight to the first local mine-action nongovernmental organization in Lebanon.
- Swiss Foundation for Mine Action was granted funding to support one BAC team in South Lebanon and to ensure all ERW are located and destroyed.
- DanChurchAid (DCA) received funding to support one BAC team in South Lebanon to increase the possibilities of land use, alleviate risk through clearance of cluster munitions/landmine-contaminated areas, and build national capacities for Lebanese clearance efforts.
- Lebanese Demining Organization was funded to support two non-technical survey teams for data collection and verification and to provide technical advisory support to the national mine-action initiative.
- ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance)/DCA received funding as a matching grant to support land release through continued cluster-munitions clearance throughout South Lebanon and to continue capacity-building of the national staff.
- Marshall Legacy Institute/American Task Force for Lebanon was provided a cost-share grant to assist the Lebanese Mine Action Center with training for its MDD detachment and to help with their mine-risk education and survivor-assistance program.

Also in FY2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund provided \$800,000 to the World Rehabilitation Fund for ongoing support to provide

meaningful employment opportunities for landmine survivors in the Jezzine province.

Libya

In mid-February 2011, following civilian protests in Tunisia and Egypt, the people of Libya began protesting against Mu'ammar Qadhafi's government. As unrest spread throughout the country, Libyan security forces began responding with violence, which escalated into armed conflict. In March 2011, a coalition of NATO Allies and partners began enforcing an arms embargo, maintaining a no-fly zone and protecting civilians and civilian-populated areas from attack or the threat of attack in Libya under Operation Unified Protector. Since the Transitional National Council formed a new government in November 2011, the security situation has largely stabilized; however, insecurity still affects some areas. As a result of the conflict, the country is extensively contaminated with landmines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms and light weapons, which are flowing into neighboring countries and affecting regional stability.

In FY2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State provided a total of \$91,976,414 to Libya. The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided nearly \$3 million for the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and destruction of unsecured conventional weapons including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) through its implementing partners, MAG (Mines Advisory Group) and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action. Additionally, PM/WRA provided \$2.75 million through its Quick Reaction Force, which worked with Libyan-led teams tasked with accounting for and securing MANPADS and other conventional weapons. The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration provided \$60 million to assist internally displaced persons, refugees, and migrants in Libya and neighboring countries. USAID granted \$28,977,810 to support conflict-affected populations in Libya and neighboring countries through agriculture, food security, health, logistics, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene activities.



MAG (Mines Advisory Group) clears ordnance in Libya.
Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.

Yemen

Yemen is contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) as a result of several conflicts from 1962 until today, including the 1962–1975 war between republicans and royalists, the 1963–1967 Aden Insurgency, almost two decades of simmering conflict between the formerly separate countries in North and South Yemen, and the 1994 Civil War. In July 2000, a national Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) revealed that 19 out of the country's 20 governorates were mine/UXO-affected, adversely affecting 592 villages. The LIS also identified 1,078 mined areas covering more than 923 square kilometers (356 square miles). In addition, small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) are readily found in the homes of Yemeni citizens. Although there is no reliable data about the exact number of arms in people's hands, a study conducted by the Small Arms Survey in 2003 came to an estimate of 6–9 million SA/LW in circulation.

From FY1997–FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) invested more than \$11 million in humanitarian mine action and SA/LW destruction. In December 2010, clearance was completed in all 14 Yemeni communities highly affected by mines and UXO, except for three minefields subject to permanent marking. Clearance was also completed in 81 of 86 medium-affected communities, and as of December 2010 a total of 89,201 anti-personnel mines, 716 anti-tank mines, and 190,564 items of UXO were cleared from 782.8 million square meters (302 square miles) of land.

In FY2011, PM/WRA invested \$1,075,000 to fund demining and recovery efforts as follows:

- United Nations Development Programme received funding to support existing mine-action efforts in Yemen, replace necessary equipment, provide medical care, and provide reintegration support and facilities for landmine/UXO survivors. It was also funded to assist the government of Yemen in efforts to achieve more cost-

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: International Emergency Refugee Health Branch

The International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch (IERHB) of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides public-health assistance and interventions in the context of humanitarian emergencies such as civil strife, disaster, displacement, drought, famine, genocide, and war.

The IERHB's public-health mission involves investigating, planning, training, and developing public-health guidelines, and advancing partnerships. To date, the IERHB has formed key partnerships with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and numerous nongovernmental organizations.

Since 2004, the IERHB has worked in 40 countries, improving the lives and livelihood of individuals and communities in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, among others. Most recently, the IERHB has focused attention on the Horn of Africa, where it is providing technical guidance, U.N. cluster-system support, and disease surveillance to assist the millions of people displaced by famine; and on Haiti, where it is implementing water and sanitation programs in areas heavily affected by 2010's devastating earthquake.

The CDC provides technical assistance to mine action and other partners. For instance, IERHB conducted evaluations of landmine/explosive remnants of war programs in Nepal and Sri Lanka during FY2011. The IERHB also provided support to UNICEF's landmine team for training and data collection.

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effective mine-action field operations, reduce landmine/ERW victim rates through mine-risk education, clear and mark suspected hazardous areas, and modify existing mine-action structures for long-term sustainability.

- Marshall Legacy Institute was provided a grant to implement the Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS) in partnership with the Yemen Mine Action Center and the Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors. CHAMPS promotes awareness of landmine/UXO issues and cross-cultural understanding among the world's children and provides landmine survivor assistance with grassroots support.

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Palestinian Territories

The Palestinian Territories are contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war as a result of decades of conflict since 1948. Although the exact amount of contamination is unknown, the mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) threat has increased over the years, with at least 15 minefields confirmed across the Palestinian Territories, including 20 square kilometers (almost 8 square miles) of the West Bank.

In FY2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$309,284 in grants. The HALO Trust re-

ceived funding for a grant, entitled, "Building Humanitarian Mine Action Capacity followed by Humanitarian Mine Clearance and Mine Risk Education (MRE) in the Palestinian Territories." The overall goal of this grant is to advance peace and human security in the West Bank through efficient, neutral, needs-focused MRE and mine action. Additionally, PM/WRA provided a grant to the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance) in order to provide medical assistance to eight conflict-affected children with amputated limbs, partial paralysis of lower limbs, or cerebral paralysis. The children received state-of-the-art medical treatment and rehabilitation at the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia-Soča.



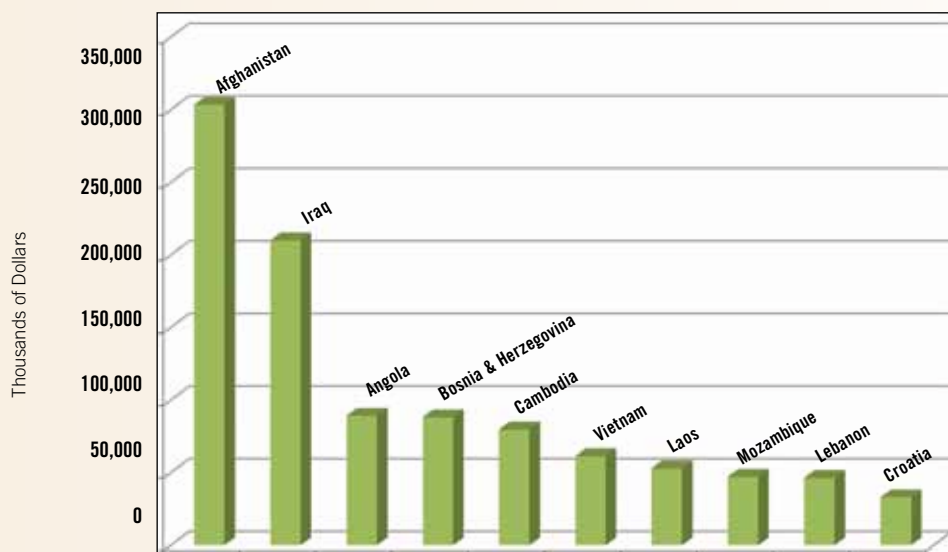
A Yemeni boy is fitted for a new prosthetic arm.
Photo courtesy of MLI.

Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding

T Since 1993, the United States has donated over \$1.9 billion for Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) in more than 90 countries. Most of the U.S. assistance funded humanitarian mine action, an area in which the U.S. remains the world's top donor. Many of our ongoing programs combine humanitarian demining, small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) destruction, and efforts to improve the safety and storage of conventional munitions stockpiles.

The following chart provides a consolidated view of the United States' funding for CWD globally. For a more detailed view of this funding chart, including additional details such as funding for humanitarian mine action and SA/LW projects, please refer to the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) website at the following address: <http://state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/index.htm>.

Top 10 Countries Funded (Aggregate) FY1993–11



LEGEND FOR CHARTS ON PAGES 47–53

CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOS NADR-CWD	U.S. Department of State - Conventional Weapons Destruction
DOS Other	U.S. Department of State - Other funding
SEED	USAID Support for Eastern European Democracy
OHDACA	DoD Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid

LEGEND FOR CHARTS ON PAGES 47–53

RDT&E	DOD Research Development Test & Evaluation Fund
HAP/EP	DOD Humanitarian Assistance - Excess Property Program
IRRF	DOD Iraq Relief and Construction Fund
ITF	ITF Enhancing Human Security
HD	Humanitarian Demining
SA/LW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
USAID	US Agency for International Development

FUNDING

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2011)

Country	Sources	FY93-03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
Afghanistan	DOS NADR - CWD	23,915	12,529	16,700	17,152	15,821	21,589	30,253	45,800	40,475	224,234
	DOS Other	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
	CDC	1,300	400	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	1,800
	DOD	4,264	0	0	0	0	0	520	996	0	5,780
	USAID	20,125	29,875	700	397	350	0	0	0	0	51,447
	Country Total	69,604	42,804	17,400	17,549	16,221	21,639	30,773	46,796	40,475	303,261
Albania	DOS NADR - CWD	3,852	1,750	1,000	1,300	1,480	7,091	2,395	5,909	3,500	28,277
	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	22
	USAID	1,049	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389
	Country Total	4,901	2,090	1,000	1,300	1,480	7,091	2,406	5,909	3,511	29,688
Angola	DOS NADR - CWD	16,210	5,300	6,287	6,120	5,250	7,562	7,300	10,000	7,500	71,529
	DOS Other	3,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,170
	CDC	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	0	0	150
	DOD	4,000	0	0	0	14	0	850	850	0	5,714
	USAID	5,900	800	651	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,351
	Country Total	29,280	6,100	6,938	7,120	5,339	7,637	8,150	10,850	7,500	88,914
Argentina	DOD	550	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	579
	Country Total	550	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	579
Armenia	DOS NADR - CWD	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600
	DOS - Other	1,800	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
	DOD	2,551	67	0	0	0	200	0	0	8	2,826
	USAID	1,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,148
	Country Total	8,099	1,267	0	0	0	200	0	0	1,008	10,574
Azerbaijan	DOS NADR - CWD	4,580	2,468	3,900	3,064	2,487	1,280	2,199	752	365	21,095
	DOS - Other	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
	DOD	4,540	304	483	425	723	200	0	300	0	6,975
	Country Total	10,220	2,772	4,383	3,489	3,210	1,480	2,199	1,052	365	29,170
Bahrain	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Benin	DOD	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Bosnia & Herzegovina	DOS NADR - CWD	27,551	3,535	3,373	3,300	3,390	4,650	4,103	5,425	3,685	59,012
	DOS - Other	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	CDC	1,300	500	500	500	205	205	0	0	0	3,210
	DOD	4,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,263
	USAID	20,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,500
	Country Total	54,614	4,035	3,873	3,800	3,595	4,855	4,103	5,425	3,685	87,985
Bulgaria	DOS NADR - CWD	2,344	500	0	400	0	300	0	0	3,100	6,644
	Country Total	2,344	500	0	400	0	300	0	0	3,100	6,644
Burma	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90
Burundi	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	381	200	438	400	516	1,935
	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	155	229
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	381	200	512	400	655	2,164
Cambodia	DOS NADR - CWD	14,603	3,716	3,949	4,900	4,142	4,054	5,152	5,040	5,250	50,806
	DOS Other	4,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,943
	CDC	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	100
	DOD	4,763	86	180	94	7	0	2,500	3,000	0	10,630
	USAID	7,908	865	2,825	950		0	0	500	0	13,048
	Country Total	32,217	4,667	6,954	5,944	4,199	4,104	7,652	8,540	5,250	79,527

Country	Sources	FY93-03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
Central African Republic	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	37
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	37
Chad	DOS NADR - CWD	2,904	950	1,000	1,780	200	0	65	0	0	6,899
	DOD	2,678	244	169	596	0	0	0	0	190	3,877
	Country Total	5,582	1,194	1,169	2,376	200	0	65	0	190	10,776
Chile	DoD	0	0	735	973	0	0	454	450	0	2,612
	Country Total	0	0	735	973	0	0	454	450	0	2,612
Colombia	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	300	791	1,881	1,523	2,000	2,500	8,995
	CDC	150	0	0	200	50	50	0	0	0	450
	DOD	0	0	0	0	940	0	10	575	0	1,525
	USAID	0	0	500	0	2,000	0	1,600	1,500	3,200	8,800
	Country Total	150	0	500	500	3,781	1,931	3,133	4,075	5,700	19,770
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	1,185	2,000	119	937	841	1,016	6,098
	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	305	370
	USAID	800	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,300
	Country Total	800	0	0	1,685	2,000	119	937	906	1,321	7,768
Congo, Republic of the	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	445	675	200	0	0	1,320
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	445	675	200	0	0	1,320
Croatia	DOS NADR - CWD ¹	12,582	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009	3,111	2,000	2,000	5,037	32,839
	Country Total	12,582	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009	3,111	2,000	2,000	5,037	32,839
Cyprus	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Czech Republic	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	600
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	600
Djibouti	DOS NADR - CWD	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900
	DOD	1,100	67	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1,172
	Country Total	3,000	67	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3,072
Dominican Republic	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
Ecuador	DOS NADR - CWD	3,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	500	4,825
	DOD	1,762	0	507	313	0	0	258	433	0	3,273
	Country Total	5,085	0	507	313	0	0	258	1,435	500	8,098
Egypt	DOD	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
	Country Total	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
El Salvador	DOS NADR - CWD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	CDC	1,200	450	400	400	195	195	0	0	0	2,840
	USAID	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
	Country Total	2,750	450	400	400	195	195	0	0	0	4,390
Eritrea	DOS NADR - CWD	6,971	1,452	2,800	400	0	0	0	0	0	11,623
	DOS - Other	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,560
	CDC	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DOD	4,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,485
	Country Total	13,466	1,452	2,800	400	0	0	0	0	0	18,118
Estonia	DOS NADR - CWD	1,070	0	0	0	157	250	699	323	0	2,499
	DOD	1,551	0	0	55	0	100	0	0	160	1,866
	Country Total	2,621	0	0	55	157	350	699	323	160	4,365
Ethiopia	DOS NADR - CWD	3,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,545
	DOS - Other	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
	CDC	1,300	400	400	400	173	173	0	0	0	2,846
	DOD	3,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,984
	USAID	1,230	0	0	25	0	0	300	2,000	327	3,882
	Country Total	11,559	400	400	425	173	173	300	2,000	327	15,757

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U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2011)

Country	Sources	FY93-03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
Georgia	DOS NADR - CWD	3,216	1,500	3,402	2,123	1,750	6,265	2,614	2,845	1,158	24,873
	DOS - Other		0	0	0	0	0	2,644	0	0	2,644
	DOD	1,110	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,114
	Country Total	4,326	1,504	3,402	2,123	1,750	6,265	5,258	2,845	1,158	28,631
Guatemala	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250
Guinea	DOS NADR - CWD	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
	Country Total	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
Guinea-Bissau	DOS NADR - CWD	813	0	0	400	945	809	1,000	1,000	1,070	6,037
	DOD	0	0	0	162	1,212	70	0	0	0	1,444
	Country Total	813	0	0	562	2,157	879	1,000	1,000	1,070	7,481
Haiti	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,500	2,500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,500	2,500
Honduras	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	316	0	0	0	0	0	316
	Country Total	0	0	0	316	0	0	0	0	0	316
Iraq	DOS NADR - CWD	2,950	0	2,840	0	15,149	17,080	19,417	24,913	22,000	104,349
	DOS - Other	0	0	0	0	0	992	0	0	0	992
	CDC	350	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	450
	DOD	12,268	61,000	9,000	13,200	5,150	2,881	120	318	0	103,937
	Country Total	15,568	61,000	11,840	13,200	20,349	21,003	19,537	25,231	22,000	209,728
Jordan	DOS NADR - CWD	7,001	950	0	0	0	514	2,700	2,906	2,015	16,086
	DOS Other	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
	CDC	1,200	400	400	400	284	284	0	0	0	2,968
	DOD	2,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,418
	Country Total	10,919	1,350	400	400	284	798	2,700	2,906	2,015	21,772
Kazakhstan	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
	Country Total	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
Kenya	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	180	458	500	269	75	1,482
	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	25	175	256
	USAID	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
	Country Total	400	0	0	0	180	458	556	294	250	2,138
Kosovo	DOS NADR - CWD	5,025	0	0	110	205	150	150	1,000	450	7,090
	DOD	4,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,300
	USAID	17,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,472
	Country Total	26,797	0	0	110	205	150	150	1,000	450	28,862
Kyrgyzstan	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	500	507
Laos	DOS NADR - CWD	9,507	1,412	2,500	3,300	2,692	3,050	3,350	5,100	5,000	35,911
	DOS - Other	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
	DOD	6,856	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	6,867
	USAID	5,350	500	0	1,500	350	0	600	1,000	0	9,300
	Country Total	22,463	1,912	2,500	4,800	3,047	3,050	3,950	6,106	5,000	52,828
Lebanon ²	DOS NADR - CWD	5,778	900	2,300	1,420	1,556	5,184	4,791	1,997	2,225	26,151
	DOS Other	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
	DOD	504	1,155	1,470	5,007	0	0	5	289	0	8,430
	USAID	2,000	700	700	1,200	1,400	1,500	800	750	800	9,850
	Country Total	8,282	2,755	4,470	9,627	2,956	6,684	5,596	3,036	2,725	46,431
Lesotho	DOS NADR - CWD	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Country Total	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

Country	Sources	FY93-03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
Liberia	DOS NADR - CWD	200	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
	CDC	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	0	0	150
	USAID	3,256	173	500	0	0	500	0	0	0	4,429
	Country Total	3,456	333	500	0	75	575	0	0	0	4,939
Libya	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
Lithuania	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Macedonia	DOS NADR - CWD	1,602	0	0	50	96	50	50	150	0	1,998
	Country Total	1,602	0	0	50	96	50	50	150	0	1,998
Mauritania	DOS NADR - CWD	1,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	2,395
	DOD	3,952	0	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	4,410
	Country Total	5,347	0	0	0	458	0	0	1,000	0	6,805
Moldova	DOD	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
	Country Total	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Montenegro ⁴ (FY07 to present)	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	2,050	497	804	1,048	1,750	6,149
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	2,050	497	804	1,048	1,750	6,149
Mozambique	DOS NADR - CWD	14,011	1,492	2,336	2,344	440	0	2,124	2,000	2,175	26,922
	DOS - Other	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600
	CDC	1,200	50	400	400	25	25	0	0	0	2,100
	DOD	11,449	0	0	0	0	0	49	3	326	11,827
	USAID	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,533
	Country Total	32,793	1,542	2,736	2,744	465	25	2,173	2,003	2,501	46,982
Namibia	DOS NADR - CWD	3,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,351
	DOS Other	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670
	DOD	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	165	4,643
	Country Total	8,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	165	8,664
Nepal	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	1,000
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	1,000
Nicaragua	DOS NADR - CWD	0	300	32	1,749	1,400	250	350	0	0	4,081
	DOD	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	200	300	32	1,749	1,400	250	350	0	0	4,281
Nigeria	DOS NADR - CWD	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
	Country Total	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
Oman	DOS NADR - CWD	1,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,785
	DOD	1,053	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,553
	Country Total	2,838	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,338
Pakistan	DOS NADR - CWD	0	32	0	0	0	0	500	300	0	832
	Country Total	0	32	0	0	0	0	500	300	0	832
Palau	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	85
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	85
Palestinian Territories	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	209
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	209
Paraguay	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200
Peru	DOS NADR - CWD	3,086	0	0	0	0	200	2,620	2,000	2,000	9,906
	DOD	2,233	9,669	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	11,944
	Country Total	5,319	9,669	0	0	0	200	2,662	2,000	2,000	21,850
Philippines	DOS NADR - CWD	250	0	0	150	0	270	0	250	0	920
	USAID	0	750	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	1,550
	Country Total	250	750	0	150	0	1,070	0	250	0	2,470

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U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2011)

Country	Sources	FY93-03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
Romania	DOS NADR - CWD	1,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	2,369
	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150
	Country Total	1,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	150	2,519
Rwanda	DOS NADR - CWD	3,285	0	0	476	0	0	200	242	0	4,203
	DOS Other	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
	DOD	7,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,790
	Country Total	11,775	0	0	476	0	0	200	242	0	12,693
Sao Tome/Principe	DOS NADR - CWD	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Country Total	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Senegal	DOS NADR - CWD	92	112	0	0	421	655	725	500	0	2,505
	DOD	0	0	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	252
	USAID	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	Country Total	592	112	0	0	673	655	725	500	0	3,257
Serbia ⁴	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	700	8,133	1,000	1,400	1,552	12,785
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	700	8,133	1,000	1,400	1,552	12,785
Serbia & Montenegro ⁴	DOS NADR - CWD	2,217	1,021	1,408	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,646
	Country Total	2,217	1,021	1,408	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,646
Sierra Leone	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	147
	USAID	1,093	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,593
	Country Total	1,093	0	500	0	0	0	0	147	0	1,740
Solomon Islands	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	400
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	400
Somalia (NW)	DOS NADR - CWD	5,943	0	0	0	0	754	1,523	2,000	2,325	12,545
	Country Total	5,943	0	0	0	0	754	1,523	2,000	2,325	12,545
South Sudan ⁵	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	1,100
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	1,100
Sri Lanka	DOS NADR - CWD	2,400	1,775	2,700	1,108	400	1,479	6,600	4,400	2,500	23,362
	DOS - Other	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
	CDC	100	25	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	175
	DOD	247	0	0	0	0	0	98	280	0	625
	USAID	2,600	900	0	350	0	500	750	300	2,000	7,400
	Country Total	5,469	2,700	2,700	1,458	425	2,004	7,448	4,980	4,500	31,684
Sudan ⁵	DOS NADR - CWD	896	2,858	3,060	3,020	3,325	4,643	4,600	5,350	2,800	30,552
	Country Total	896	2,858	3,060	3,020	3,325	4,643	4,600	5,350	2,800	30,552
Suriname	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	100	290	0	0	0	0	390
	Country Total	0	0	0	100	290	0	0	0	0	390
Swaziland	DOS NADR - CWD	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	439
	DOD	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
	Country Total	1,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	1,275
Tajikistan	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	200	300	0	180	0	2,194	1,000	3,874
	DOD	0	7	0	0	0	0	25	1,200	0	1,232
	Country Total	0	7	200	300	0	180	25	3,394	1,000	5,106
Tanzania - TATCOT	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	185
	USAID	1,200	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
	Country Total	1,200	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	201	1,901
Thailand	DOS NADR - CWD	4,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,190
	DOD	3,079	8	8	8	86	0	1,400	1,500	0	6,089
	Country Total	7,269	8	8	8	86	0	1,400	1,500	0	10,279
Togo	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Country Total	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	32

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
Tunisia	DOD	0	0	0	3	214	0	0	0	0	217
	Country Total	0	0	0	3	214	0	0	0	0	217
Uganda	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	16	56
	USAID	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	Country Total	1,000	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	16	1,056
Ukraine	DOS NADR - CWD	0	642	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,000	0	2,590	4,500	13,532
	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	0	177
	Country Total	0	642	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,000	0	2,767	4,500	13,709
Uruguay	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Uzbekistan	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	69	0	99
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	69	0	99
Vietnam	DOS NADR - CWD	7,812	2,714	2,850	3,300	2,859	2,575	2,120	3,750	3,500	31,480
	CDC	500	400	400	400	74	74	0	0	0	1,848
	DOD	761	0	0	0	2	0	0	275	0	1,038
	USAID	16,530	1,000	500	3,264	0	1,500	605	1,500	1,900	26,799
	Country Total	25,603	4,114	3,750	6,964	2,935	4,149	2,725	5,525	5,400	61,165
Yemen	DOS NADR - CWD	5,491	2,195	750	700	900	500	609	1,000	1,075	13,220
	DOD	4,631	54	4	0	0	0	157	0	0	4,846
	Country Total	10,122	2,249	754	700	900	500	766	1,000	1,075	18,066
Zambia	DOS NADR - CWD	2,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050
	DOD	424	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	437
	Country Total	2,474	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	2,487
Zimbabwe	DOS NADR - CWD	3,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,086
	DOD	3,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,265
	Country Total	6,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,351
Global/ Multi-country	DOS NADR - CWD	61,119	10,705	8,403	8,740	4,654	15,438	14,294	9,172	4,460	136,985
	DOS Other	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450
	CDC	6,150	1,500	1,625	1,200	2,569	2,569	3,040	0	0	18,653
	DOD	160,584	13,653	14,874	1,576	2,820	1,949	5,462	49	682	201,649
	USAID	28,535	4,902	7,524	3,614	5,900	9,050	7,845	19,950	7,773	95,093
	Global Total	257,838	30,760	32,426	15,130	15,943	29,006	30,641	29,171	12,915	453,830
Grand Total		763,831	196,466	122,340	115,620	106,799	147,238	160,840	201,132	163,917	1,978,183

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (TOTALS BY SOURCE)

Sources	FY93-03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
NADR - CWD ⁶	289,697	62,518	75,885	74,479	81,002	123,096	130,000	161,194	142,405	1,140,276
DOS - Other ⁷	40,665	1,200	0	2,000	0	992	2,644	0	0	47,501
CDC	15,200	4,125	4,125	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,040	0	0	38,190
DOD ^{2,3}	273,640	87,818	27,430	22,441	11,897	5,400	12,156	10,938	2,512	454,232
USAID Leahy	84,483	11,930	14,900	11,600	10,000	13,850	13,000	24,000	19,000	202,763
USAID Other	60,146	28,875	0	1,200	0	0	0	5,000	0	95,221
Grand Total	763,831	196,466	122,340	115,620	106,799	147,238	160,840	201,132	163,917	1,978,183

1. FY08 amount includes \$110,000 SEED funds apportioned as NADR.
2. All CENTCOM demining-centric activities for FY10 were conducted with Theater Security Cooperation funding pending new guidance from the Central Command Directorate for Strategic Plans and Policy, not OHDACA funding.
3. DOD funds include OHDACA, RDT&E, HAP/EP, and IRRF.
4. Serbia and Montenegro split into two countries in 2007.
5. South Sudan and Sudan split into two countries in 2011.
6. In the past NADR-CWD included ITF, HD and SA/LW.
7. DOS - Other includes a variety of DOS funding sources.

For more detailed version of this chart, including specific funding sources, please visit our website at <http://state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/index.htm>

The MANPADS Task Force

Rwanda's genocide began when two man-portable air-defense system (MANPADS) missiles hit the plane carrying the presidents of Burundi and Rwanda, causing it to crash and killing everyone on board. Elsewhere, MANPADS have been used against U.S. forces by insurgents in Afghanistan and Iraq, destroyed humanitarian flights in Angola and Sudan, and hit numerous civilian aircraft across Africa. A successful attack against a commercial airliner could ground civil aviation, analogous to the grounding of the U.S. civilian air fleet for days following 9/11, and would cost the world economy billions of dollars.

To address the challenge of illicit MANPADS proliferation, a comprehensive U.S. National Strategy for Aviation Security was written under National Security Presidential Directive 47 in 2006. The strategy organizes U.S. Government efforts toward aviation threats. The International Aviation Threat Reduction Plan, one of seven supporting plans to the Strategy, focuses on international aspects of the MANPADS threat. The U.S. Interagency MANPADS Task Force, chaired by the U.S. Department of State, was created to coordinate U.S. Government action on MANPADS threat reduction.

WHAT THE TASK FORCE DOES

The MANPADS Task Force addresses MANPADS proliferation in every region of the world in a variety of ways. Excess MANPADS production is discouraged, while strict export controls and end-use monitoring are promoted. The Task Force aids foreign governments with the implementation of MANPADS stockpile-security measures to prevent against loss to terrorists, criminals, insurgents, and other non-state actors. Additional efforts include border-security assistance to ensure that MANPADS already for sale or transfer on the black market cannot be trafficked from one country to another.

The Department of State leads Task Force engagement with foreign government officials, partnering in bilateral and multilateral efforts to reduce the worldwide threat from MANPADS. Meanwhile, the Department of Defense supports international negotiations by providing expertise on the proper management and control of MANPADS in foreign government holdings, and by enforcing stringent physical security and accountability for MANPADS in U.S. possession. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security supports international efforts through an International MANPADS Assist Visit program within the Transportation Security Administration. Several other agencies also support MANPADS Task Force activities and initiatives.

The tragic loss of human life combined with the far-reaching implications for international security and stability associated with a successful MANPADS attack against a civilian airliner continue to ensure that MANPADS threat reduction is a U.S. national security priority.

WHAT ARE MANPADS?

Man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) are surface-to-air missiles that can be carried and fired by a single individual or carried by several individuals and fired by a crew. Originally developed in



Securing MANPADS in Libya.

Photo courtesy of Quick Reaction Force representative.

the 1960's, MANPADS were designed to be used by national military forces to protect their troops and facilities. With their relatively short range, MANPADS are regarded as the last missile-based air defense available to protect against aerial attack.

Most MANPADS consist of: 1) a missile packaged in a tube; 2) a reusable trigger mechanism (commonly known as a "gripstock"); and 3) a battery. The tubes, which protect the missile until it has been fired, are disposable. Many systems have rudimentary sights mounted on the tube. A single-use battery is typically used to power the missile prior to launch.

The most widely proliferated MANPADS are infrared (IR)-guided systems that automatically hone in on an aircraft's heat source, usually the engine or the engine's exhaust plume. Other types of MANPADS require the operator to remotely steer the missile to the target aircraft; these involve more operator input and require more training. Most of the older systems are ineffective against modern military aircraft, though civilian aircraft remain vulnerable due to the lack of countermeasures.

MANPADS launch tubes typically range from about 4 feet to 6.5 feet (1.2 to 2 meters) in length and are about 3 inches (72 millimeters) in diameter. Their weight, with launcher, varies from about 28 pounds to just over 55 pounds (13 to 25 kilograms). Consequently, they are easy to transport and conceal. Some of the most commonly proliferated MANPADS can easily fit into the trunk of an automobile.

Although similar in appearance externally, MANPADS should not be confused with rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs). MANPADS missiles can attain a velocity about twice the speed of sound and strike aircraft flying at altitudes up to approximately 15,000 feet (4.57 kilometers) at a range of up to 3.2 miles (5 kilometers). RPGs are also portable and shoulder-fired. However, RPGs are unguided weapons designed primarily to be used against ground targets and are generally much less effective against aircraft, except at very close range. Some RPG attacks on aircraft flying at low altitudes and relatively slow speeds have been mistaken for MANPADS attacks.

Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC), established in 1989, was the first humanitarian mine-clearance organization in Afghanistan to be endorsed by the United Nations. ATC works to reduce civilian casualties and enable land release through detection, clearance, and mine-risk education activities. For more information: <http://atcafgghanistan.org>.

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), established as the Mine Action Information Center in 1996, is a Center of Excellence at James Madison University helping communities around the world affected by conflict and trauma through innovative and reliable research, training, information exchange, and direct services. For more information: <http://cistr.jmu.edu>.

The **Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas**, or the **Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines**, was created in 1997. Its mission is to reduce the social, economic, and cultural effects of landmines and unexploded ordnance in Colombia through advocacy, diplomacy, and humanitarian work. For more information: <http://colombiasinminas.org>.

Cleared Ground, headquartered in London, U.K., is an independent not-for-profit nongovernmental organization that works around the globe to reduce the threats posed to local communities by landmines and unexploded ordnance. For more information: <http://clearedground.org>.

Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC), or the **Integral Center of Rehabilitation of Colombia**, founded in 1976, is a private non-profit rehabilitation center based in Bogotá. CIREC provides medical services, physical and occupational therapy, and psychological and social support. It also manufactures prosthetics and orthotics with an integrated approach to the recovery of survivors of landmine accidents. For more information: www.cirec.org/ or contactenos@cirec.org

Clear Path International (CPI), headquartered in Seattle, Washington, is devoted to bringing hope, help and opportunity to landmine survivors and others disabled by war. CPI identifies, collaborates and helps build sustainable local partners that empower conflict survivors to overcome physical, psychological, social, and economic challenges, promote equality and accessibility, and provide innovative, integrated, and sustainable programs to support conflict survivors. For more information: <http://cpi.org>.

In 1943 the Catholic Bishops of the United States created **Catholic Relief Services** in response to the need for World War II survivor assistance in Europe. Since then, CRS has worked in more than 100 countries across five continents to carry out its mission to assist poor and disadvantaged communities outside the United States by promoting the sacredness of human life and the right to human dignity. For more information: <http://crs.org>.

DanChurchAid (DCA) is an independent ecumenical humanitarian organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark that strives to provide humanitarian assistance and advocate for oppressed, neglected, and marginalized groups in poor countries, strengthening their possibilities for a life with dignity. DCA's humanitarian mine-action programs combine mine-risk education, mine clearance, and strong community-development activities. For more information: www.danchurchaid.org.

Danish Demining Group (DDG) is a nongovernmental organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark operating under the auspices of the Danish Refugee Council. It assists individuals and populations hampered by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. In doing so, DDG also strives to procure supplies from local communities and to train a local staff in order to create national ownership opportunities as soon as possible. For more information: www.danishdemininggroup.dk.

DELTA (State Military Scientific-Technical Centre) is a Georgian organization that processes and demilitarizes outdated, obsolete and unused ammunition at Georgian military bases.



Secretary of State Hillary Clinton applauded the more than \$1.9 billion in U.S. contributions toward making the world a safer place at the 19 December 2011 launch of the 10th edition of *To Walk The Earth In Safety*. She also congratulated the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at James Madison University for its efforts in the production of the publication. Pictured left to right: Eric Wuestewald, Dr. Suzanne Fiederlein, Dr. Ken Rutherford, Hillary Clinton, Lois Carter Crawford, and Heather Bowers.

Photo courtesy of the U.S. Dept. of State.

The Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA) is an Afghan humanitarian mine-clearance organization formed in June 1990. DAFA's mission is to clear all hazardous and mine-contaminated areas in Afghanistan by committing resources to humanitarian demining, demining for road reconstruction, local government rehabilitation plans, and the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration campaign. For more information: sattar_dafa@yahoo.ca or dafafinance@yahoo.com.

The Federation of American Scientists is an independent, nonpartisan think tank and registered 501(c)(3) nonprofit membership organization, dedicated to providing rigorous, objective, evidence-based analysis and practical policy recommendations on national and international security issues connected to applied science and technology. More than 65 Nobel laureates serve on the FAS Board of Sponsors. For more information: www.fas.org.

Freedom Fields USA, based in Carmel, California, is a nonprofit organization of concerned citizens focused on the humanitarian demining of war-torn countries and returning them to a path of economic development and hope. Freedom Fields' current initiative is to help demine and restore valuable land in the notorious K5 Mine Belt in the border region between Cambodia and Thailand. For more information: <http://ffusa.org>.

The **Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)** is a nonprofit organization established in 1998 by Switzerland and several other countries. Through applied research, capacity development, and standards development, GICHD's mission is to eliminate the threat of landmines, unexploded ordnance, and explosive remnants of war around the world. For more information: <http://gichd.org>.

The **Golden West Humanitarian Foundation** is a U.S.-based nonprofit charitable organization. It conducts surveys and assessments, and develops mine-risk education materials and landmine/unexploded ordnance disposal technologies. For more information: <http://goldenwesthf.org>.

The **HALO Trust**, an American and British nonprofit charity, specializes in the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance from post-conflict zones. Since pioneering the concept of humanitarian landmine clearance in Afghanistan in 1988, it has destroyed more than 12 million explosive items. For more information: www.halotrust.org/.



An articulated tractor used at the Gerdec UXO remediation site.
Photo courtesy of John Stevens, U.S. Dept. of State, PM/WRA.

Handicap International (HI) is an independent and impartial international aid organization working in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster. HI currently implements mine-action programs in 17 countries—working to clear landmines and other unexploded ordnance from civilian areas, providing risk-education programs aimed at civilians living or traveling through affected regions, and providing assistance to those unfortunate enough to have been injured. For more information: <http://www.handicap-international.us>.

Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), a Guinean nongovernmental organization registered in both Guinea-Bissau and the United States, was founded in 1999. Since 2000, HUMAID has worked in the capitol city of Bissau; the regions of Casamance, Illonde, Prabis; and around the village of Buruntum, providing services related to survey, detection, clearance, and mine-risk education. For more information: jdblacken@yahoo.com.

The International Center (IC), founded in 1977, is a nonprofit organization based in Washington, D.C., that was created to foster mutual aid between the United States and the developing world. In 2009, the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAFA) began working under the IC in the areas of mental health, education, and landmine/unexploded-ordnance clearance. VVAFA has been addressing the harsh consequences war, especially the war in Vietnam, since 1978. For more information: <http://theintcenter.org>.

Information Management & Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) is a not-for-profit nongovernmental organization that coordinates, supports and implements humanitarian information-management activities and landmine and unexploded-ordnance surveys during and after complex emergencies and in developing countries around the world. iMMAP aims to alleviate the suffering of victims of natural disasters and armed conflict by providing decision-support services to humanitarian agencies through the management of reliable, timely and appropriate strategic and geographic information. For more information: <http://immap.org>.

The Iraq Mine and UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) is an Iraqi nongovernmental demining organization established in 2003. IMCO is fully trained and equipped to international humanitarian mine-action standards to perform manual and mine-detection dog-supported demining opera-

tions, battle-area clearance, reconnaissance of suspected hazardous areas, unexploded ordnance/landmine survey, and technical site survey missions. For more information: info@imcoiq.com.

ITF Enhancing Human Security (formerly the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victim Assistance) is a humanitarian nonprofit devoted to the elimination of post-conflict threats, including landmines and explosive remnants of war. ITF also supports conventional weapons destruction, security sector reform, and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs. Initially, the government of Slovenia established ITF in 1998 to help Bosnia and Herzegovina implement the peace agreement and provide rehabilitation assistance. With its expanded mission, ITF is currently active in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. For more information, visit www.itf-fund.si.

The Landmine Relief Fund was founded in 2004 to support the work of an all-Cambodian demining nongovernmental organization, Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD). CSHD was founded by a former child soldier named Aki Ra, who has spent nearly 15 years clearing explosive remnants of war wherever he finds it. He works with other ex-child soldiers, primarily in "low priority" villages throughout Cambodia. For more information: <http://landmine-relief-fund.com>.

The Lebanese Demining Organization was established in 2006 as the first national nongovernmental organization in Lebanon. The organization was brought together through the interest of Lebanese nationals involved in humanitarian mine action since the first phases of clearance that started in 2002. Working under the supervision of the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC), the LDO became operational in 2010. The LDO is not politically affiliated and works toward a Lebanon free from mines and unexploded ordnance. For more information: info@ldo-lb.org.

MAG (Mines Advisory Group), working in association with its U.S. partner MAG America, is a humanitarian organization working in conflict-affected countries to clear landmines and other unexploded ordnance (UXO), remove/destroy small arms/light weapons, provide mine-risk education, and offer capacity-building support to these countries. Since it began operations in Afghanistan in 1989 clearing landmines and UXO, MAG has worked on a variety of conflict-recovery projects in about 35 countries around the world. For more information: <http://maginternational.org>.

The Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) is a nonprofit organization founded to help restore hope, alleviate suffering and nurture stability in war-torn countries. Major projects include the Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program, the Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS), CHAMPS International, and Survivors' Assistance Programs. For more information: <http://marshall-legacy.org>.

Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA), an Afghanistan-based nongovernmental organization, was founded in 1990. MCPA specializes in humanitarian mine action including general, impact, and post-clearance surveys, technical and battle-area surveys, mine-detection dogs, manual and mechanical mine clearance, explosive-ordnance disposal, mine-risk education, and mine-clearance training. In addition, MCPA focuses on the development and maintenance of information-management systems for mine action. For more information: mcpa@psh.pacnet.com.pk.

The Mine Detection Center (MDC) was established in 1989 with the goal to make Afghanistan mine and explosive-remnants-of-war impact-free so individuals and communities can have a safe environment conducive to national development. From 1994 to 2006, MDC cleared more than 169 million square meters (65 square miles) of minefields. MDC, which now has about 1,500 qualified technical field personnel and support staff, 270 dogs, and six demining machines, also helped establish mine-detection dog capacities in Yemen and Tajikistan. For more information: mdcafghan@hotmail.com or info@mdc-afghan.org.

The **NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA)**, founded in 1958, is a logistics-support agency that assists NATO nations in maintaining their weapons systems through supply, maintenance, procurement, contract management, engineering, and technical support. NAMSA has been involved in a number of demilitarization projects focused on the destruction of landmines, conventional weapons, and small arms/light weapons. For more information: <http://www.namsa.nato.int>.

The **NATO Support Agency (NSPA)** is NATO's integrated logistics and services provider agency. The NSPA is a fully customer-funded agency, operating on a "no profit - no loss" basis. It brings together NATO's logistics and procurement-support activities in a single organization, providing integrated multinational support solutions for its stakeholders. At the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, NATO Heads of State and Government agreed to reform the 14 existing NATO agencies, agreeing to streamline them into three major programmatic themes: procurement, support, and communications and information. As part of the reform process, NSPA was established 1 July 2012 as a result of the merger of the former in-service support agencies: the NATO Maintenance Supply Agency (NAMSA), the NATO Airlift Management Agency (NAMA), and the Central Europe Pipeline Management Agency (CEPMA). For more information: <http://nspa.nato.int/en/index.htm>.

The **National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR)** is Jordan's national authority on all landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW)-related projects. Founded in 2000, NCDR conducts ERW removal, mine-risk education, survivor and victim assistance, and international relations to create safe, strong, and prosperous communities for the people of Jordan. For more information: <http://ncdr.org.jo>.

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), founded in 1939 on the principles of solidarity, dignity, peace, and freedom, is one of Norway's biggest non-governmental organizations. NPA works in the field of mine action in 18 mine- and unexploded ordnance-affected countries, performing clearance operations, engaging in political advocacy, and developing and implementing treaties against landmines and cluster munitions. For more information: <http://npaid.org>.

The **Organization of American States (OAS)** was established in 1948 with the goal of encouraging sustainable peace, justice, solidarity, collaboration, integrity, and independence among the nations of the Americas. OAS achieves this goal through activities revolving around democracy, human rights, security, and development. For more information: www.mineclearance.org.

The **Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR)** was established in 1990 to teach Afghan refugees and internally displaced Afghans about the dangers of landmines and unexploded ordnance left behind by the Soviet and Afghan Communist Armies, and by Afghan insurgents. In 1992, OMAR started a demining program, hiring and training more than 1,500 deminers in manual and mechanical demining, battle-area clearance, and explosive-ordnance disposal, as well as teaching them to work with mine-detection dogs. OMAR has also developed demining Emergency Response Teams. For more information: <http://omar.org.af>.

PeaceTrees Vietnam was founded in 1995 as a grassroots effort to bring peace, friendship, and renewal to the people of Quang Tri province, one of the most war-torn provinces of Vietnam. PeaceTrees' vision of establishing a safe and healthy future for the children of Quang Tri includes: landmine and unexploded-ordnance clearance, landmine-awareness programs, citizen diplomacy, community service, tree-planting programs, survivor/victim assistance, economic support, scholarships to landmine survivors and their families, social development projects, and community restoration and relocation projects. For more information: <http://peacetreesvietnam.org>.

The **Polus Center for Social & Economic Development**, established in 1979, is a Massachusetts-based, nonprofit human-services organization



Controlling small arms and light weapons is a priority in Latin America.
Photo courtesy of UN/Steen Johansen.

that supports a number of community-based rehabilitative initiatives in Central America and Africa. Its work benefits a wide range of persons with mobility disabilities, including those who have experienced limb loss as a result of landmines. For more information: <http://poluscenter.org>.

Arising from the 2000 Nairobi Declaration, the **Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA)** provides a comprehensive institutional disarmament framework to combat the availability of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions of Africa. RECSA cooperates with national focal points in its member states by developing governmental, civil, and donor partnerships; raising public awareness; building police and law-enforcement capacities; and coordinating interagency action to combat SA/LW proliferation, and enhance the prospects of sustainable regional development. For more information: <http://recsasec.org>.

Refugees International was created in 1979 as a citizen-propelled movement to protect Indochinese refugees. Since then, Refugees International has become an influential international advocacy organization, conducting 20-plus field missions each year to provide services that meet the basic needs of refugees around the globe. For more information: <http://refugeesinternational.org>.

The **Small Arms Survey (SAS)** is an independent research project of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. Since its inception in 1999, the SAS has worked internationally to produce detailed, annual, country/region-specific reviews that include figures on the production, stockpiling, and transfer of small arms/light weapons, among other information. For more information: <http://smallarmssurvey.org>.

The **Sudan Integrated Mine Action Service (SIMAS)** is a South-Sudanese mine-action organization founded in 1999 to protect returning internally displaced people and refugees from the threat of landmines. SIMAS continues to work in South Sudan through mine-risk education, mine clearance, project management, technical survey, battle-area clearance, and explosive-ordnance disposal. For more information: <http://simas-sudan.org>.

Spirit of Soccer uses soccer/football skills clinics to educate children about the dangers posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war in post-conflict regions of the world. Since 1996, more than 75,000 children have received mine-risk education through soccer-based activities. For more information: <http://spiritofsoccer.net>.

The **Survey Action Center (SAC)** seeks to improve the planning and resource-allocation processes within the international mine-action community by providing timely, accurate, and complete mine-impact survey information to key decision-makers. SAC's vision is best advanced through creative partnerships with national authorities, nongovernmental organi-

zations, commercial firms, U.N. agencies, and donors. For more information: <http://sac-na.org>.

The **Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (Fondation Suisse de Déminage, or FSD)**, an international nongovernmental organization based in Geneva, Switzerland that was created in 1997, has implemented mine-clearance projects in 18 countries since its inception. FSD's focus is on locating and destroying landmines and unexploded ordnance on the ground and under water, but it also engages in projects related to the reduction of physical and chemical pollution and the collection and destruction of many types of arms and ammunition. For more information: <http://fsd.ch>.

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, founded in 1965, is the global development network of the United Nations. Following the U.N.'s Millennium Development Goals, UNDP gives international assistance to 166 countries in areas including democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, HIV/AIDS, and environment and energy issues. For more information: <http://undp.org>.

The **United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)** was established in 1982 following the United Nations' second special assembly on disarmament, but it did not become known as UNODA until 2007. It works internationally to foster disarmament measures, and support nonproliferation in the areas of conventional, nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. For more information: <http://un.org/disarmament/index.shtml>.

Commonly Used Acronyms	
AP	Anti-personnel
BAC	Battle-area Clearance
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
HD R&D	Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program
HMA	Humanitarian Mine Action
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
MANPADS	Man-portable Air-Defense Systems
MDD	Mine-detection Dog
MRE	Mine-risk Education
OHDACA	Overseas Humanitarian Test & Evaluation Fund
PM/WRA	The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
SA/LW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Areas
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS



LANDMINE IMPACT FREE

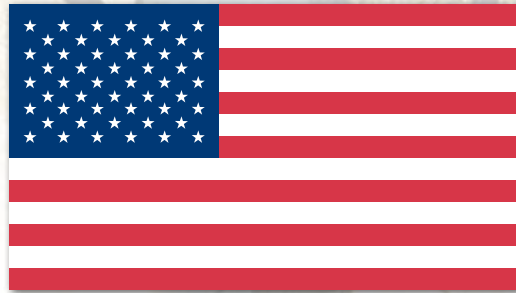
The **Public-Private Partnership Program** of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) was launched in October 1997 to enlist civil society support for clearing persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war, teaching mine-risk education, and rendering assistance to survivors of landmine- and unexploded-ordnance accidents around the world. The Public-Private Partnership logo, created by CISR, was originally used to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Public-Private Partnership Program, which continues to this day to encourage private-sector involvement.

Association of Volunteers in International Service ▼ Center for International Rehabilitation ▼ Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR/JMU) ▼ Center for Teaching International Relations ▼ Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC) ▼ Children of Armenia Fund ▼ Children's Surgical Centre ▼ C King Associates, Ltd. ▼ Clear Path International ▼ Coalition Against Landmines (CALM) ▼ Cranfield Mine Action ▼ DanChurchAid ▼ Danish Demining Group ▼ Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA) ▼ Fenix Insight Ltd. ▼ Freedom Fields USA ▼ Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) ▼ Global Care Unlimited ▼ Golden West Humanitarian Foundation ▼ Grapes for Humanity Global Foundation ▼ The HALO Trust ▼ Handicap International ▼ Health Volunteers Overseas ▼ Help Handicapped International ▼ Humpty Dumpty Institute ▼ Information Management and Mine Action Programs (IMMAP) ▼ International Eurasia Press Fund (IEPF) ▼ ITF Enhancing Human Security ▼ Iraqi Mine & UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) ▼ The Julia Burke Foundation ▼ Landmine Relief Fund ▼ Landmines Blow! ▼ Legacies of War ▼ Lipscomb University ▼ MAG (Mines Advisory Group) ▼ Mine Clearance Planning Agency – Afghanistan ▼ Mine Detection Center – Afghanistan ▼ Marshall Legacy Institute ▼ Medical Care Development International ▼ Messiah College Landmine Action Project ▼ M.I.N.D. Labs (Michigan State University) ▼ One Sri Lanka Foundation ▼ Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) ▼ PeaceTrees Vietnam ▼ People to People International ▼ The Polus Center for Social Economic Development ▼ Positive Play ▼ Prestige Health Care Technologies ▼ Project RENEW ▼ Prosthetics Outreach Foundation ▼ Roots of Peace ▼ Rotarians for Mine Action ▼ Save the Children ▼ Schonstedt Instrument Company ▼ Southpac Consulting Ltd. ▼ Spirit of Soccer ▼ Survey Action Center ▼ Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) ▼ Torrens Resilience Group ▼ United for Colombia ▼ World Education World Rehabilitation Fund ▼

International Organization Partners

Organization of American States (OAS) ▼ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) ▼ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ▼ United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) ▼

U.S. Department of State
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11TH EDITION | JULY 2012
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS



Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
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To WALK The EARTH

The United States' Commitment to Conventional Weapons Destruction

In SAFETY